The Outlook

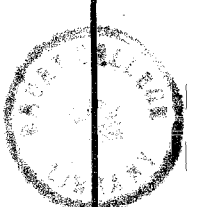
Volume 89 *Saturday, August 8, 1908* *Number 15*

CONTENTS

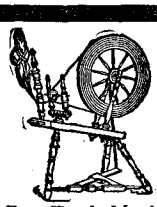
Mr. Taft's Speech of Acceptance 775
The Hearst Party 776
Governor Hughes's Renomination 777
The Pure Food Law 778
Progress at Panama 780
Quarrelsome Venezuela 781
The New Order in Turkey 781
The International Peace Congress 782
England and Germany 782
Sir William Cremer 783
A Reforming Pope 783
Honor to Dead Foes 784
America to Educate China 784
The Land of Fires 785
The New Theater 786
Concerning Injunctions 786
Preparing for Citizenship 789
A Time for Charity 791
The Spectator 792
The United States, Venezuela, and Cipriano Castro 795
By an American in Venezuela
The Workingman and the Church 798
By Charles Stelzle
Summer Vesper Sermons: A Bubbling Joy 800
By Lyman Abbott
The Adventures of a Wild Canary—II. Of the Green Lizard and the Chloroform Bottle 802
By Louise E. Eberle
Do Reformatories Reform? 806
By Harry Hall
A Shelf of Essays 810
Comment on Current Books 813
Letters to The Outlook 817

Published by the Outlook Company, **287 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Chicago Office, Marquette Building.
The subscription price of The Outlook is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.
Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Mexico. For Canada $1.20 should be added for postage, and for all other countries in the Postal Union $1.56 should be added for postage.
Change of address: When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.
Orders and instructions for advertising must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear.
Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the **New York Post-Office.**

WE desire to appoint in every community a young man or a young woman to represent The Outlook. The work required does not refer to collecting or soliciting subscriptions, but is a proposition that will prove profitable to any one who is thoroughly familiar with the territory covered. Applicants must be Outlook subscribers or those recommended by present subscribers to The Outlook. Address DISTRIBUTER, care The Outlook.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's

"The Linen Store"

Satisfactory Summer Shopping

The remark which is so frequently heard by shoppers at this season of the year—"We are just out of that, but will have it in later," with its corresponding annoyance and inconvenience, is not often heard, if at all, at "THE LINEN STORE." To guard against this we have ordered forward and have received within the past few weeks several advance shipments of Fall goods.

Our stocks of

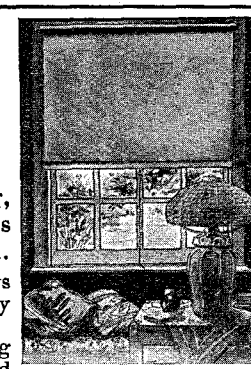
Housekeeping Linens of all kinds,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hosiery,
Neckwear, Lingerie,
Corsets, and Infants' Wear,

will, we believe, be found almost as complete to-day as at any time in the whole year.

Inspection is cordially invited.

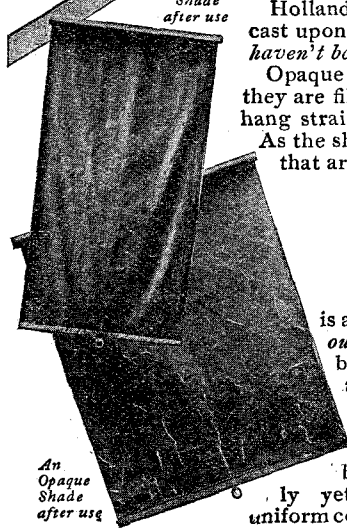
5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

No more glare



A Brenlin Shade

no more showing shadows, *no more* cracking, bagging or wrinkling, nor curling at the edges with Brenlin, the new window shade material.



A Holland Shade after use

Holland shades let in a glare and show shadows cast upon them; they wrinkle and bag—because they *haven't body* enough.

Opaque shades "crack"—because in the making they are filled with chalk to make them opaque and hang straight.

As the shades are handled this chalk *breaks*—making the unsightly "cracks" that are so familiar.

An Opaque Shade after use

Brenlin

Patented 1906. Trade-mark Registered

The New Window Shade Material

is a fine, closely woven, supple material *without filling of any kind*, yet with a *natural* body that makes it hang straight and smooth and *really shade*.

With **Brenlin Duplex**, *dark one side, light the other*, you can darken bedrooms completely yet maintain a uniform color outside.

The name BRENLIN is perforated in the edge of every yard. You can only see it by taking the shade in your hands and examining it closely—but be sure that it is there when your shades are delivered. It is your protection against shades that look like Brenlin—but "crack." Leading dealers have Brenlin; if yours hasn't, we will give you the name of one who has, or supply you direct.

Write today for samples, all colors, and The Treatment of Windows," showing how best lighting effects are secured.

Chas. W. Breneman & Co. 2045-2055 Reading Road, **Cincinnati.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1908

Vol. 89 No. 15 Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building. Lawrence F. Abbott, President. William B. Howland, Treasurer. Karl V. S. Howland, Secretary. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief. H. W. Mable, Associate Editor. R. D. Townsend, Managing Editor. $3 a year 10c. a copy

Mr. Taft's Speech of Acceptance

If there were any who honestly hoped that Mr. Taft might repudiate the general policy of the present Administration, or even any of the more important aspects of that policy, they must have been completely disappointed by his speech of acceptance. Delivered before a throng at Cincinnati last week, this speech emphatically and explicitly indorses what Mr. Roosevelt, as President, has done. One important fact, however, finds of course no expression: that no small part of the credit, as well as the responsibility, for the Administration belongs to Mr. Taft himself. The speech as published is long. Notwithstanding the fact that, as Mr. Taft explains, the issues which call for discussion are many, it could have been materially compressed without the sacrifice of anything essential. A speech which would occupy nearly twenty pages of The Outlook very few citizens will read. On the other hand, it is both comprehensive and clear. It may be regarded as the platform of the candidate, as the deliverance of the Convention is to be regarded as the platform of the party. On most of the subjects which Mr. Taft discusses he may be said to reiterate in his own language what the party platform has already expressed in another form. Thus he advocates the legalizing of traffic agreements, the revision of the tariff with the maintenance of the principle of protection, the further modification of the currency to promote elasticity, the continuance of the present policy regarding dependencies (adding his conviction concerning a modification of the tariff between the Philippines and the United States), the establishment of postal savings banks, the continuance of pensions, the maintenance of an adequate army and navy, the encouragement of the negro and the enforcement of his Constitutional rights, the continuance of the present policy concerning Asiatic immigration, the preservation of National resources, the furtherance of the public health (adding his conviction in favor of a single bureau to this end). In addition, he repeats what he has said before on behalf of the publicity of campaign funds.

❀

Some Distinctive Points

The portions of Mr. Taft's speech which stand out as his own contribution to the campaign discussion may be grouped under three heads: First, his characterization of the distinctive function of the coming Administration; second, his conception of the contrast between the Republican and Democratic parties; third, his discussion of the issues raised by the proposals and the criticisms of the Democrats. (1) Mr. Taft's characterization of the task that will fall to him if elected is important, for it at once interprets his own character and summarizes his own platform. Having stated that under Mr. Roosevelt the Government has been establishing standards of law and administration to meet new conditions, he announces that "the chief function of the next Administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which those standards may be maintained, by which the lawbreakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible." In other words, to use his own phrase, it is to "clinch what has been done." (2) His conception of the contrast between the two parties is clear. The Democratic party, seeing that great commercial powers have arisen, proposes to combat the evil that they have done and may do by weakening them; the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Republican party, seeing the same commercial powers and recognizing the same evil, both existing and potential, has undertaken and promises to undertake the strengthening of the Government to master and regulate those powers, so that the Nation may retain the benefit but drive out the evil. In other words, it is the contrast between extirpation and regulation. (3) Mr. Taft's consideration of the issues raised by the Democratic platform is frank. These issues are the physical valuation of railways, guarantee of bank deposits, economy, and injunctions. In the regulation of railways physical valuation is an important but not a controlling factor, for this reason: the vital question is not cheapness but fairness of rates; that is, it is not whether the entire schedule of rates is excessive, but whether rates are charged without discrimination, and in determining that vital question physical valuation has little weight. In so far, however, as physical valuation affects the question of over-capitalization, it is involved in the policy already advocated by the Republican party of requiring Federal authority for the issuance of stocks and bonds. For the Democratic proposition to enforce the insurance of bank deposits Mr. Taft has words of scorn. He calls it a proposition "to tax the honest and prudent banker to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others," since the reckless banker could secure deposits "on the faith of the proposed insurance, . . . and in the end probably the only benefit would accrue to the speculator." Instead Mr. Taft approves the "plan for a guaranty of deposits by the voluntary act of the banks involved." Concerning the Democratic charges of extravagance and demand for economy, Mr. Taft acutely points out that the Democratic platform fails to specify the direction in which expenses may be reduced, and even commends the extension of governmental activity which has involved the increased cost. This attack, therefore, Mr. Taft declares, "has nothing in it either of fairness or sincerity." It is in the course of considering the general problem of the relation between capital and labor, and after expressing his belief in the right and advisability of labor men to organize, and of the equal rights before the law of unorganized laborers, that Mr. Taft announces his views on injunctions. This subject we discuss in an editorial article on another page. Mr. Taft's speech has been received not only by partisan supporters but also by political opponents as an utterance of reasonableness and poise. The likeness of this speech to a judge's opinion has made a wide impression.

❀

The Hearst Party

Seven Presidential tickets will be in the field, and no two will present the same candidate. This was finally determined by the Convention of the Independence party. At this Convention the suggestion made by a delegate that the party indorse Mr. Bryan precipitated a rudimentary riot that was checked only when the delegate was escorted from the hall. The Independence party is the outgrowth of the Independence League, which in turn was the product of the Municipal Ownership League of New York City, which was created by Mr. W. R. Hearst and which nominated him for the mayoralty. In one form or another it has shown itself to be a considerable factor in New York and Massachusetts, by securing the election of legislators and municipal officers and by polling a large vote for the Mayor of New York City and the Governor of Massachusetts. It has yet to show its strength as a National party. Its nominees are: for President, Mr. Thomas L. Hisgen, an independent oil producer of Massachusetts who has been a keen and successful commercial opponent of the Standard Oil Company; and for Vice-President, Mr. John Temple Graves, a sensational journalist and agitator against the negro, formerly of Georgia, now an editor of one of Mr. Hearst's New York papers. It was as a member of the Democratic party that Mr. Hearst held public office and as nominee of which that he ran for the Governorship of New York. On occasion Mr. Hearst has been a supporter of Mr. Bryan, and has in return received Mr. Bryan's approval. It is not, therefore, surprising that the plat-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

form of Mr. Hearst's party should be in principle with difficulty, if at all, distinguishable from that of the Democratic party. It is distinguishable, however, in two respects. In almost every particular it out-Democrats the Democrats, and it explicitly declares the Democratic organization under its present leadership unworthy of confidence. On such subjects as campaign funds, over-capitalization, injunctions, railways, and natural resources, it is either more specific or more extreme in statement. Thus, it would prohibit all injunctions "without reasonable notice until after a hearing," and would make no exception; it also would insist on a jury trial in every injunction case in labor disputes. Furthermore, the Independence party in its platform differs from the Democratic platform in upholding at least four political remedies to which the nominee of the Democratic party has committed himself, namely, direct nominations, the initiative, the referendum, the recall, and public ownership of railways and telegraphs. Thus the Independence party virtually addresses the followers of Mr. Bryan and says to them: In the Independence party platform you will find Mr. Bryan's programme more explicitly, fully, and courageously set forth than in the Democratic platform, and in the Independence party you will find an organization, shaped as it is to the purpose, far more worthy to be trusted with the carrying out of that programme than the boss-infested organization of which Mr. Bryan has assumed command. The denunciation of the Republican party is quite as unqualified, but, being more expected, is less significant. By allying himself first with one party and then with the other, becoming in time the bitter and jeering opponent of every old-line party boss or leader with whom he has been associated, Mr. Hearst has trained his followers to distinguish his enterprise from every other political movement of the day.

❀

Governor Hughes's Renomination

The newspapers report that the President refuses to exercise any influence in New York State in favor of Governor Hughes's renomination. We hope that the report is correct. We presume that it is. This refusal would be simply a continuance of his uniform practice—refusal to interfere in State politics. It would be in accordance with what both theory and experience show to be the course of political wisdom. Presidential interference in State political controversies has rarely done any good, has sometimes done much harm. If Mr. Hughes's friends and admirers desire to see him renominated, they cannot depend upon the Federal influence to secure the renomination for them. They must act themselves. There are three things they can do. They can attend the primaries and attempt to secure delegates favorable to Mr. Hughes. Those who have been accustomed to attend primaries can do this to advantage; others cannot. Even if considerable numbers of measurably independent voters could be induced to attend Republican primaries, disorganized they would be practically powerless against the organized habitués of the primary, as a mob is no match for a much smaller police force. They can follow Governor Hughes's example and, by public meetings, letters to the press and to the Republican leaders, and private conversation, create a public opinion in favor of his renomination to which the Republican organization will find itself compelled to give heed. This, if it is done either by a general, spontaneous action throughout the State, or as the result of a definite plan of popular campaign, would be efficacious. Now is the time for those who were advocating Mr. Hughes's nomination to the Presidency to show whether their advocacy was sincere and free or insincere and constrained. Finally, those who believe in the principles which he has advocated and the spirit in which he has manifested them can await the action of the two State conventions, resolved that, unless Mr. Hughes is nominated, they will vote for the Republican candidate for President and against the Republican candidate for Governor. That it is possible to carry the same State for one party in the Federal election and the other party in the contemporaneous State election was proved when in 1904

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Massachusetts and Minnesota both voted by large majorities for Mr. Roosevelt, while both of them elected by large majorities Democratic Governors. This of course would not happen if Murphy and Mack control the Democratic Convention, unless the Shepards and Osbornes organize a bolt. If the Democratic and Republican parties should both be controlled by their respective machines, an independent ticket with Mr. Hughes at the head would have a fair chance of success. It would certainly teach both parties a lesson.

❀

The Pure Food Law

While June 30, 1908, marked the second anniversary of the signing of the Pure Food Bill by President Roosevelt, the law has actually been in operation only since January 1, 1907, while the regulation regarding the principal label on food and drug products was not enforced until the following October. What has been the effect of the law in eighteen months? During this time over seven thousand samples of foods and drugs have been collected in various parts of the country; these samples have furnished the material for at least one hundred and seventy-six cases of violations of the Pure Food Law which have been, or will be, referred to the Department of Justice. The first case was tried in March. A rich and prominent business man of Washington, D. C., a wholesale and manufacturing druggist, was found guilty of selling a misbranded drug. He was fined eight hundred dollars. Three court decisions have been issued by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection. The first decision relates to the misbranding of apple cider. One hundred and thirty-five barrels labeled "Apple Cider" were shipped by a manufacturer in New York State to a firm in Washington, D. C. One barrel was purchased by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and analyzed. It was found not to be the pure expressed juice of apples, hence misbranded. Condemnation proceedings followed, and it was sold according to the provisions of the Pure Food Law. The second decision relates to the misbranding of molasses. A firm in New Orleans shipped to a firm in Tennessee a consignment of twenty-six barrels of molasses labeled "Blank & Blank Reboiled Open Kettle Molasses." Analysis showed that the product contained over forty-nine per cent of glucose, hence it was adulterated and misbranded. Eighteen barrels were seized and condemned, but the shippers filed a bond and recovered the molasses. The third decision relates to the misbranding of flour. A firm in New York State shipped to a firm in Nebraska two barrels of a wheat product labeled "Pure Gluten Flour." Analysis proving that it was not a pure gluten flour, the miller pleaded guilty. The court suspended sentence. Two hundred and forty bags of a flour milled in Ohio from Ohio wheat have been seized because labeled Minnesota flour. The coffee situation has been sadly disturbed by the regulations as to the labeling of coffee. Dr. Doolittle, of the Food Laboratory of New York City, has recently rejected an importation of one hundred and eighty-eight bags of coffee because it was "so mixed with dirt and blighted berries as to be unfit for food purposes." A shipment of coffee from New Orleans was seized; analysis showed that it was polished with a poisonous chromate. The consignment was valued at one thousand dollars, but the consignor disappeared and the consignee refused to accept such "green" coffee, so the stuff was burned. Only coffee grown in the southern part of Arabia, known as Yemen, may be labeled Mocha. During eight months 584,072,887 pounds of coffee were imported into this country; of this quantity 572,348,894 pounds came from South America, while Asia and Oceanica contributed but 2,554,436 pounds. Kindergarten arithmetic will show why the Mocha label must disappear. The law affects all mineral waters; they must be truthfully branded as to whether they are natural, artificial, or manufactured. Attractive pictures of springs and fountains may not be used except on the bottles of natural waters. On July 2, in Washington, eighty-five dozen packages of preparations manufactured in New York were seized. These articles were labeled "Fertilizer

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tablets" ("a specific for curing all gastric troubles and obesity"), "Skin Food," "Hair Grower," "Blush of Youth," etc. These goods are declared misbranded, as they possess none of the remarkable virtues ascribed to them on the label.

❀

Some Special Results

The law has had a marked effect upon "fake" remedies of all kinds. One druggist states that it has reduced adulterations in drugs fifty per cent. It is in the labeling of all food products and drugs that one notes clearly some of the changes wrought by the Pure Food Law. If glucose has been used in the place of sugar, or if it has been added to molasses or cane syrup so as to cheapen the product, the label must tell the truth; if rice has been polished with glucose, talc, or paraffin, if cottonseed oil has been added to olive oil, if old corn has been bleached or soaked or sweetened with sugar, if peas have been sweetened artificially, if any other syrup has been added to maple syrup, or benzoate of soda to any food product, the label must indicate it. Jellies and jams must be branded truthfully. To-day one may see "imitation apple jelly" on the grocers' shelves. No dyes are allowed in catsups or tomatoes. Spices and peppers cannot be mixed with sand, sawdust, dirt, olive pits, nutshells, bark, bread, crackers, red dye, red sandalwood, rice, grain hulls, etc., as by no stretch of the imagination can they be regarded as "like substances." The law has been successful in checking shipments of adulterated milk from one State to another. It has caused a complete change in the process of making glucose. Sulphur is no longer used to bleach it, hence no more traces of sulphites and sulphurous acid are found in candies. Adulterations in flavoring extracts have greatly diminished. Makers of pure extracts to-day have a fair chance. Only seven coal-tar colors may be used in food products, and these may only be employed subject to the strictest guarantees as to their non-poisonous properties. Dr. Wiley states that no firm is now using artificial colors. There is every indication that all food manufacturers will in time follow the example of the few who are to-day putting up foods without the aid of chemical preservatives. Only three years ago Dr. Ladd reported that he had found by analysis from five to fifteen grains of boric acid in a pound of ham and from twenty to fifty grains in a pound of sausage. To-day no ham, bacon, or sausage intended for domestic consumption may contain borax or any other chemical preservative. The Secretary of Agriculture issued a preliminary report on July 21 of the experiments made by the Bureau of Chemistry, under the direction of Dr. Wiley, to test the effect of benzoic acid and benzoate of soda as food preservatives. Dr. Wiley has reached two conclusions of interest not only to consumers of foods artificially preserved, but to the manufacturers. He states that "there is not a single article of food which has been commonly preserved by means of benzoic acid or benzoate of soda which cannot be preserved and offered to the consumer in perfect condition without the aid of any chemical preservative." He also says: "In the interests of health, both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from food products." In a case concerning a special brand of whisky, it has been decided by the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia that exclusive right to a trade-mark could not be maintained if it were used with deceptive labels. It is expected that a similar argument will apply to food products. On July 1 the gaugers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue began to brand distilled liquors according to the construction put upon the law by Attorney-General Bonaparte over a year ago. In view of the formidable, and for a long time successful, opposition of the liquor interests to the enactment of the measure, the Pure Food Law has accomplished nothing of more significance than this branding of distilled liquors to conform to its requirements. Again, the effect of the Pure Food Law may be seen by the fact that about forty States have either passed new general food laws or sweeping amendments to old laws. The general effort has been to secure State laws at least as good as the National law. In working for enforcement

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the law, National and State food officials have been brought into harmony, while almost without exception the reputable food manufacturers, canners, packers, distributers, and grocers, both wholesale and retail, are working to conform to all the requirements of the Pure Food Law. One manufacturer has declared that the law "injures none but the willfully criminal, and him it compels to be honest."

❀

Progress at Panama

All recent reports from the Isthmus agree as to the progress of work on the Canal, and that the conditions under which the laborers find themselves in the Canal Zone are generally satisfactory. There is no depression there, no unemployed, no hands have been laid off, and wages have not been reduced. The work, moreover, goes on in rainy and dry seasons alike, though naturally the work of excavation is somewhat retarded in the former. The length of the Canal when completed will be forty-nine miles, thirty of which lie through a hilly country, including the great Culebra cut which daunted the French engineer and at last broke the heart of de Lesseps. The workers at Panama have already accomplished so much that they are looking forward confidently to the completion of the enterprise. Two months ago there remained 150,000,000 cubic yards of material to be removed. That has already been greatly reduced. Including the work accomplished by the French, a total of 47,045,426 cubic yards of material has been removed from the Culebra cut, or, in other words, more than half of the greatest task in digging the Canal has been accomplished. If the present rate at which dirt is flying at Panama can be maintained (and there seems to be no reason why it cannot), the work can be completed in about three and a half years, while the lowest previous estimate had placed the completion at 1915. The reasons for this expedition are to be found in the admirable organization of the workers, the labor-saving devices employed, and the sanitation arrangements, which are perhaps the most notable feature of the work. With a health army of two thous men, guided by scientific experts, work in making the Isthmus a health. place for laborers on the Canal is little short of marvelous. This army of workers, among other things, has cut and burned more than sixteen million square yards of brush, drained more than one million square yards of swamp a year, gathered the sweepings and garbage of the city of Panama, and fumigated the dwellings thoroughly every year. The result is that the death rate at Panama and in the Canal Zone is no more than that of the average healthful American city, being only a little over twenty-one per thousand in 1907—a better showing, in fact, than was made by several important American cities. As to mechanical devices and aids also, which literally "make the dirt fly" at Panama, they are the best that modern mechanical ingenuity and science can devise. The work of excavation is chiefly performed by seventy and ninety-five ton steam shovels, with a stroke capacity respectively of three and five cubic yards. These giant steam shovels are preceded by enormous boring-machines or power drills; these prepare the way for the reception of blasts of dynamite which reduce the material to a shape in which the shovels can readily handle it. The dirt or rock is loaded directly on steel side-tipping cars with a capacity of twenty tons, or "gondola" cars with double that capacity. Even the work of unloading is done by a steam unloader with an accuracy and speed that more than equals the process of loading. The problem of what to do with this vast amount of material has been met in part by the construction of the great Gatun dam, which is to be 7,600 feet long, 2,630 feet thick at the base, and 135 feet high. Aside from this, material has also been dumped in depressions and swamps, sometimes five or six miles distant from the excavations, thus serving the double purpose of getting rid of the dirt and also destroying breeding-places of the mosquito. Altogether Americans have good reason to be proud of the work now being done at Panama under the direction of army engineers and of the amount already accomplished.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Quarrelsome Venezuela

President Castro has now added to his disputes with the United States, England, France, and Italy one with Holland, and that country seems inclined to resent his offensive and bullying attitude even more vigorously than the larger nations. On another page will be found an article written by an American in Venezuela whose name could not be given consistently with his personal safety. This article, graphically, vividly, and with full knowledge, describes Castro's indefensible and insulting conduct toward residents of other countries who are trying to live and do business in Venezuela. If to this narrative be added some of the startling current statements of the press, which even go so far as to intimate that Castro is neither more nor less than a madman, it is sufficiently evident, one would say, that the world at large will not much longer refrain from exacting reparation and satisfaction for injuries received. The quarrel with Holland began with the spread of the bubonic plague in La Guayra. The Outlook has already described Castro's application of the "let us alone" policy, and his refusal to admit the existence of the disease, despite the report of his own physician. The Dutch Minister at Caracas, Mr. Reus, properly reported the existence of the plague to his Government; Curaçao thereupon established a quarantine against La Guayra. Castro in reprisal put an embargo on commerce with Curaçao. This was a serious thing for that island, where much commerce is carried on involving transshipment of goods to Venezuela. To the injury of the embargo Castro added charges of smuggling and filibustering against the Dutch. His letter to Mr. Reus was overbearing and insulting, and he ended by arbitrarily ordering him to quit the country. Thereupon the Venezuelan consul was driven from Willemstad, the capital of Curaçao, after a demonstration by an angry mob, the island merchants refused to buy Venezuelan goods, and the bitterness between the two countries was increased. Later Castro withdrew the exequaturs of all Dutch consuls in Venezuela (which is equivalent to expulsion), and published an ill-tempered account of the "insults" offered to his country. Holland has sent one of her two largest battle-ships to the neighborhood of Venezuelan ports to reinforce a cruiser already there, and a demand for an apology is likely to follow, although anything like a bombardment or serious naval demonstration is disclaimed by the Dutch Government.

❀

The New Order in Turkey

There have been impressive manifestations of joy throughout Turkey at the restoration of the Constitution. It is not strange that there should be special satisfaction at the compulsory reissuance of a Constitution by the very monarch who, a generation ago, allowed it to lapse. Last week, in the presence of the Sheïk-ul-Islâm, head of the Turkish hierarchy, the Sultan took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, which he had restored the week before, the Koran, or Mohammedan Bible, being used to make the ceremony more sacred. There are still very many, however, who fear Abdul Hamid's insincerity, and expect him to imitate the Persian Shah in playing fast and loose with both Constitution and Parliament. Despite this, the Persians have been able to make some net advance in civilization since they forced upon an unwilling monarch a Constitution and Parliament. There must thus be greater hope for the Turks, who, thirty years earlier, forced both Constitution and Parliament on an equally unwilling monarch. The week has made evident two unexpected results from the new order of things, quite aside from the freedom to the Sultan's actual subjects in Turkey. The first is that foreign intervention in Turkish internal affairs may henceforth be less drastic. The "Young Turks," who compelled the reissuance of a Constitution, have not only proclaimed themselves the friends of the Macedonians, but have declared their resolution to resent foreign "meddling." The second event is the Sultan's proclamation of a general amnesty to all political fugitives. There are several hundred thousand Turks in this country, it is said. Some of them have been naturalized.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

About half are believed to be political fugitives. There are comparatively few Mussulmans in America among those claiming Turkish allegiance; the majority are members of the Greek or Armenian Church. It will be interesting to see how many fugitives return to Turkey.

❀

The International Peace Congress

The International Peace Congress opened its seventeenth annual session last week at London under the presidency of Dr. Diggle, Bishop of Carlisle. Three events have already distinguished this year's meeting from its predecessors. The first was the reception by the King and Queen of twenty-four delegates at Buckingham Palace. In the course of his reply to their address Edward VII said: "There is nothing from which I derive more sincere gratification than the knowledge that my efforts in the cause of international peace and good will have not been without fruit." The second feature was the reception by the Congress of a deputation of three bishops from the Lambeth Conference of prelates from the Anglican communion in all parts of the world. The bishops declared that—

> The Lambeth Conference, while frankly acknowledging the moral gains sometimes won by war, rejoices in the growth of the higher ethical perceptions evidenced by the increasing willingness to settle difficulties among nations by peaceful methods. . . . Realizing the danger inseparable from international and commercial progress, it urges upon all Christian peoples the duty of allaying race prejudices, of reducing by peaceful arrangements the conflict of trade interests, and of promoting brotherly love among all races for the good of all mankind.

The third event comprised the addresses of Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. While cordially approving the efforts of idealists in the direction of peace, Mr. Asquith did not anticipate that the youngest person now alive would see the day of universal disarmament. The Chancellor's text was found in a speech by Earl Cromer in the House of Lords two days previous. Lord Cromer had gravely warned his countrymen of the danger of an approaching conflict with a European power. He evidently referred to Germany. The Premier in his speech had declared that half of the international quarrels arise from misunderstanding one another's motives, but the Chancellor believed that nine-tenths of any trouble between England and Germany arose from this cause.

❀

England and Germany

On the same day in Parliament Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, made a historically important statement regarding England's relations with Germany. He declared that the feelings of any two great countries toward each other might vary from year to year, but that an impartial review of the past twenty years would show no reluctance on Great Britain's part to be on good terms with Germany. During part of that period, indeed, there had been friction between Great Britain and France and during another part between Great Britain and Russia. Recent agreements had removed these frictions. But would any European Power now say that, from its point of view, a favorable balance of power depended upon Great Britain's being on bad terms with France and Russia? Prince von Bülow, the German Chancellor, recently declared that the policy of his Government did not depend upon provoking enmity among other Powers. He (Sir Edward) would complete that utterance by adding that Great Britain's policy was in no wise aimed at pledging her friendship to any Power even to the point of hostilities against some other Power. But, he added:

> We must be free to make those friendships. Having made them, I am willing to give the utmost guarantee that we shall use them for the mutual advantage of ourselves and the other country concerned, but we shall not take advantage of those friendships to make enmity between our friends and any other Power. Nor is it our object to isolate any Power whatever.
>
> After all, when the isolation of Germany is spoken of, it is only fair to bear in mind that Germany has two allies. We have never begrudged that alliance, never considered that it was directed against us, and if we have made agreements with France and Russia, which agreements, by the way, are public to the world, while those of the Triple Alliance are not, there is as little reason to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

suppose that the object or motive of these agreements was isolation or unfriendly action toward any other Power as that such was the motive of Germany's alliance with Austria and Italy.

Such a statement as the above, showing that no anti-German motives have entered into the new British friendships, and how the consequent agreements differ from former secret alliances to which Germany was a party, should dispose of some of the irritation caused among Germans by the persistent representation in their press that Great Britain's policy has been aimed at isolating Germany.

❀

Sir William Cremer The founder of the Interparliamentary Union is dead, a man who for nearly forty years was also Secretary of the International Arbitration League. Perhaps no leader of our time has done more for the cause of peace among nations than William Randal Cremer. He was a Quaker, and, like many another, he avoided everything that seemed like display. When knighthood was first offered to him, he declined it. When, a year later, he was prevailed upon to accept it, he refused to wear court dress at the ceremony of investiture by the King. Mr. Cremer pleaded that his conscience would not allow him to carry a weapon of any sort, and as the required costume included a small sword, he could not don it. With characteristic tact Edward VII immediately granted permission for plain, unpretentious Mr. Cremer to become Sir William Cremer wearing an ordinary frock coat. But knighthood was far from being Sir William's only honor. Five years ago he received the Nobel peace prize of forty thousand dollars. He handed it over to the International Arbitration League as an endowment. In the League's service Sir William repeatedly visited this country for the purpose of presenting memorials to the President and Congress from his fellow-members of the House of Commons favoring a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He was specially associated with Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Olney, then respectively British Ambassador at Washington and Secretary of State, in promoting the treaty framed in the second Cleveland Administration. Fortunately, Sir William lived to see the ratification of a treaty of arbitration between the two nations. Twenty years ago the conviction forced itself upon him that for arbitration and peace propaganda another organization was needed in addition to the International League, not, like it, composed of the friends of arbitration drawn from all walks of life, but exclusively composed of members of the parliaments of the world, so that immediate legislative effect, if possible, should be given to its resolutions. Accordingly, the Interparliamentary Union arose, gathering increasing strength and influence with each meeting. Meetings have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Budapest, Brussels, Christiania, Vienna, St. Louis, and again at London. This year's meeting is to take place at Berlin. It will miss the accustomed figure of its founder and his blunt, forceful speech. The English House of Commons has numbered more brilliant men than the member from Haggerston; it has hardly had a more useful member. For to the name "Parliamentary" Sir William Cremer has given a new dignity, and to the cause of arbitration a new influence.

❀

A Reforming Pope Last week the Latin text of the new Apostolic Constitution of the Roman Catholic Curia reached this country. The Curia is composed of a large number of "Congregations," or departments of the Pope's ecclesiastical government. It is frequently spoken of as "the Vatican," from the palace at Rome where the Supreme Pontiff resides. The new Apostolic Constitution informs the faithful that the Congregations are henceforth reorganized. In particular they are shorn of most of their former judicial authority. The constant and complicated questions between priest and priest, priest and parish, priest and bishop, bishop and bishop, and bishop and diocese, have been adjudicated by the Congregations, often in a manner not really satisfactory to any one concerned. This was specially true of appeals; they were not infrequently decided by the very judges who had already given a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

verdict. Most commendably, Pius X proposes to change all this. By his mandate the questions are now to be heard by the ancient tribunal of the Rota, an ecclesiastical court formerly held in high esteem, but for a century apparently about to die from inanition. The name comes probably from the circular arrangement of the judges' seats. In the thirteenth century and later the court was used both as a tribunal for purely ecclesiastical questions and as one by which Innocent III and other papal empire-makers administered justice in disputed cases relating to the Church's purely temporal power. The reformed Rota has of course long ceased to have jurisdiction in "temporal power" cases, since the Church's "temporality" is a thing of the past. It has become again a purely ecclesiastical tribunal, and will work in sections of three, five, or seven judges, or as a whole body of judges numbering ten. It is to be emphatically an international court, having Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English speaking judges. Any priest may plead his own case before this tribunal. As a court of appeals the Pope revives the ancient tribunal of the Segnatura, a body which had been practically abolished. It is to be composed entirely of cardinals, and its decisions are to be final. Pius X has announced his intention of having the old Lateran Palace, the residence of the Papacy from the death of Constantine (337) to the migration of the papal court to Avignon (1305), rearranged for the purpose of housing the Rota and Segnatura courts. At the present Pope's accession, Roman Catholics and Protestants alike thought of him as chiefly if not solely a saint, with little knowledge of practical ecclesiastical affairs. But, so far as we know, no Pontiff has ever put his name to more far-reaching organic reforms than those embodied in the new Apostolic Constitution.

❀

Honor to Dead Foes

There has never been a better illustration of the truth that brave fighters are the first to honor their enemy than the recent dedication by the Japanese of a beautiful memorial tomb to the Russians who died fighting Japan. Around Port Arthur lay thousands of the Russian dead, many buried hastily, their graves slightly marked or not marked at all. When Russia asked leave to gather together the remains of her dead in one place and to erect a worthy tomb over them, Japan, whose flag now flies permanently over Port Arthur, eagerly, and with evidently genuine feeling, begged for permission to carry out this sacred duty as an honor to the Russian dead. The task is now complete; the photographs which have been published here show a beautiful and stately monumental construction, Etruscan in design; and two or three weeks ago impressive ceremonies of dedication took place, in which Russia and Japan joined in friendly sympathy. By special order of the Emperor of Japan, a great national hero, General Nogi, presided at the unveiling of the monument, a Japanese regiment stood on guard, and a body of sailors from the Japanese navy bore a war-worn and battle-stained flag to the tomb, and there lowered it reverently. Russia sent two generals and an admiral, and behind them stood a detachment of officers and men who, in defending Port Arthur, had fought over the very ground on which these peaceful services took place. The religious ceremony was, of course, that of the Russian Church, and was conducted by the Bishop of Peking, aided by assistants both Chinese and Russian. All accounts show that the acts of brotherly friendship and the spirit of cordial mutual recognition of courage and honor were more than conventional or formal. The entire incident was a beautiful and noble tribute to worth and patriotism.

❀

America to Educate China

An edict issued at Peking last week by the Chinese Government reads substantially as follows:

Since the signing of the treaty between America and China the relations between the two Governments have been most sincere. Now that America has returned a portion of the Boxer indemnity, China should send an envoy to Washington for the purpose of conveying the thanks of the Government for this act. Therefore, let Tang-Shao-yi receive the rank of President of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Government Board and proceed to the United States.

The appointment of Tang-Shao-yi is appropriate, first, because he is one of the first foreign-trained Chinamen to attain high rank in the Government, and, second, because he obtained that foreign training in America. He was Secretary to the Chinese Resident in Korea, and after the war was Consul-General in Korea. It is said that he was the first to inspire the anti-opium policy, and that he drafted the famous regulation of 1906. His appointment, however, is specially appropriate in view of the fact that the Chinese Government has decided to spend the indemnity remitted by us, and for which Tang-Shao-yi is to make acknowledgment, by sending students to this country and maintaining them here for educational purposes. The official statement says that the Government proposes to send a hundred students to America each year for four years, and afterwards fifty students each year until the indemnity is entirely paid. If America's action in remitting the unused portion of the indemnity due to our damages from the Boxer troubles of 1900 is praiseworthy, the action of China is none the less praiseworthy. We have shown to the Chinese that our interest in the Flowery Kingdom is not that of the selfish powers who would partition her territory and monopolize her commerce. On her part China gracefully acknowledges the remission of a part of the indemnity by giving to America an opportunity for great and increasing influence in Asia, in the development of mutual understandings and permanent friendship.

❀

The Land of Fires

The recent fire in Boston, in which in a few minutes property worth more than $1,500,000 went up in flames and smoke, merely adds another to the long list of American fires, and serves to emphasize the fact that for some reason or reasons America is peculiarly liable to disasters of this kind. In confirmation of this statement almost any reference book will furnish the requisite proof. A list of the greatest conflagrations in the world since 1835, disregarding all fires in which the estimated loss is less than $10,000,000, will show the following startling exhibit for the United States as compared with other countries:

1835—December 10, New York	$17,500,000
1842—May 4, Hamburg	35,000,000
1848—August 16, Constantinople	15,000,000
1851—May 4, St. Louis	15,000,000
1861—December 12, Charleston, S. C.	10,000,000
1866—July 4, Portland, Me.	10,000,000
1870—June 5, Constantinople	25,000,000
1871—October 8, Chicago	165,000,000
1872—November 9, Boston	70,000,000
1876—September 3, St. Hyacinthe, Canada.	15,000,000
1877—June 4, St. John, N. B.	15,000,000
1882—December 11, Kingston, Jamaica	10,000,000
1892—July 8, St. John's, Newfoundland	25,000,000
1896—October 5, Guayaquil, Ecuador	22,000,000
1900—April 27, Ottawa, Hull, Ontario	10,000,000
1901—May 3, Jacksonville, Fla.	10,050,000
1904—February 7, Baltimore	50,000,000
1904—April 10, Toronto, Canada	12,000,000
1906—April 18, San Francisco	350,000,000

Within the last five years, as fire insurance statistics show, the loss of property in the United States from fires alone reaches a total of $1,257,716,855, an average of $251,000,000 a year. Compared with such losses the cost of the digging of the Panama Canal is a mere trifle. As will be noticed, the preceding list of the world's greatest conflagrations since 1835 contains the names of only two European cities, Hamburg and Constantinople, the latter occurring twice. Constantinople as regards fires may be said to stand in a class by itself, having more fires perhaps than almost any other city of the world. The reasons for this are chiefly the fatalism of the Turk, and the fact that setting fire to the city seems to be a favorite way among Turks of protesting against governmental action or of starting a revolution. Canada, considering her population, is a close second of the United States in the matter of fires. These facts seem to show that Americans and Canadians pay less attention to regulations intended to prevent fires, or that the buildings in the listed cities are of more combustible material, or else that their fire departments are less effective. Probably there is some truth in all these suppositions. New York since 1835 has been singularly fortunate in having had no great fires, and in this respect, therefore, may be said to be on a par with great European cities. The test in a recent fire in West Twenty-fourth Street showed that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

city, at any rate from Twenty-fourth Street to Chambers Street, is adequately protected by the new high-pressure water-mains, throwing water from the river. Fire Chief Croker was enthusiastic over this practical exhibition of the value of the new system, and said, "It means from now on that this section of Manhattan is safe from any big blaze." It certainly is time that American cities should remove the stigma now resting upon this country of being in a special sense the land of fires.

❀

The New Theater

To put the drama on a level with the other arts is not an unreasonable undertaking. This is what the projectors of the New Theater in New York City plan. By some people it has been feared that the project, through the adoption of impractical methods or narrow ideals, would go the way of other attempts to "elevate the stage." The avoidance of failure for such a reason at least seems to be guarded against by the selection of the three men who will be leaders in the management. Instead of going abroad for a Director of the executive staff, the founders selected an American whose ideals concerning dramatic art and whose theatrical experience are alike unquestioned. Mr. Winthrop Ames is a graduate of Harvard, a student there and elsewhere of dramatic literature; in partnership with Mr. Deland he leased the Castle Square Theater and established a stock company which won a high reputation for its merit. He has made a special study of European theaters. The Literary Manager of the New Theater is Mr. John Corbin. He also is a graduate of Harvard; by his dramatic criticism and writings on dramatic and educational subjects he has shown the discernment and balanced judgment that are requisite for the position to which he has been appointed. For Business Manager the founders secured one of the most practical and successful theatrical managers in the country—Mr. Lee Shubert. By requiring the theater to pay a low annual rental for building and grounds, but at the same time devoting all profits to further development, the founders hope to avoid, on the one hand, aloofness from public demand, and, on the other hand, the spirit of commercialism. Classical drama, the best modern European plays, new American plays, and even—once or twice a week—the best *opéra comique*, will be included in its representations. We see no reason why the drama should not be, and by such a scheme as this may not be, treated as orchestral music or painting—not as a source of mere money-making, but as an art to be fostered.

❀

Concerning Injunctions

Courts of equity grew up to protect certain rights of person and property which the common law could not and did not protect. The law could punish a man for wrong-doing, and could require him to pay damages to those whom he had injured. But it could not anticipate a threatened injury and prohibit him from doing it. And as sometimes the injury was one which could not be repaired, and as often the wrong-doer had no means with which to pay for the damage he had done, the law frequently left the injured party without redress. Hence grew up the injunction—a restraining order issued by a court forbidding a man to do an act which will inflict injury on his neighbor; an order which can be enforced by fine and imprisonment.

At first such orders for the protection of person and property not adequately protected by the courts were issued by the King on petition to him; then by the Chancellor in the King's name; then the Chancellor became a Court of Chancery, and the law of this court supplemented that of the common law courts. The common law courts resented this interference with their procedure; Parliament, too, which was a kind of court, was jealous of the King and his Chancellor. But the benefits to the public were too great to be ignored, and the maxims of the new court were too evidently just to be successfully resisted. They were such as these:

He who seeks equity must do equity.

Equity suffers no wrong without a remedy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Equity regards the substance and intent, not the form.

Equality is equity.

Thus in time popular demand transformed occasional interferences with the law into a form and method of law, and the same courts came to administer both law and equity, to be open to the suitor alike to recover damages for a wrong committed, and to prevent the consummation of a wrong threatened. Whether the courts ought to possess this power of issuing restraining orders, and in what circumstances and under what conditions this power, if possessed at all, should be exercised, is one of the questions involved in the present political campaign. Upon this topic The Outlook has the following things to say:

1. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The power of granting an injunction is one form of the power which the community exercises to prevent the perpetration of injustice. It has been very gradually developed during over seven centuries of legal growth. It will not be abandoned as the result of one Presidential election.

2. The citizen has the same right to have his business protected as to have his property protected. "It has been claimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property rights, and that business is not a property right." It is extraordinary that this claim should have been preferred by a supposed representative of men who have only their industry to be protected against the supposed aggressions of the men of property.

3. That the threatened injury is a great injury, that it will inflict irreparable damage upon the whole community, that to inflict it is to perpetrate a crime and will subject the perpetrator to criminal punishment, and that a number of men are conspiring together to commit it, furnishes no reason why they should not be prohibited and if possible prevented from consummating the criminal design. This proposition has been denied; but it seems to us too self-evident for rational denial.

4. The courts ought to possess this power of prohibiting perpetration of an injurious and illegal act. But the power which they now possess is too absolute and unlimited. There are nearly or quite a hundred Federal District Judges. There are many hundreds of State Judges. Any one of these Judges, with a few possible exceptions under special State laws, may issue an order forbidding any persons from doing any act which the Judge thinks illegal and injurious. He may issue this order without giving the opposite party a hearing. If the man served with this order is suspected of disregarding the prohibition, the Judge who issued the order may bring the suspected man before him, try him, convict him, and sentence him to fine or imprisonment, or both. The man may be a State official; his act may have been the enforcement of a State law; he may be subject under the State law to a penalty if he fails to enforce it. He may have been protecting his property from trespass by a corporation. He may have been joining with fellow-workmen in an agreement to leave their common employment because they think the wages insufficient or the conditions unjust. Whatever his defense, the Judge who issued the order, and who is presumably prejudiced in favor of its legality and justice, hears and tries the man who is accused of violating it, and determines on his guilt or innocence, and on the penalty he must pay. This power The Outlook has long thought is too absolute and unlimited. We said so twelve years ago. We have seen no reason to change our opinion on this subject.

5. It is contended that no injustice has been wrought by the exercise of this power. It is certain that there are great numbers of our fellow-citizens who are not of that opinion. Mr. Taft, whose knowledge of the courts is not small, is not of that opinion. Injustice has sometimes occurred, he says, though the number of instances in which restraining orders have been issued without notice by Federal courts in industrial disputes is small. Writers who have made an exhaustive study of this subject agree with Mr. Taft. We recommend uninformed newspaper editors who challenge their uninformed readers to report any instances of such

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

injustice to read the Annual Address before the Grafton and Coös Bar Association (1898), by J. H. Benton, Jr., or the President's Annual Address before the Georgia Bar Association (1898), by John W. Akin. In these two addresses will be found the desired specifications. The Outlook, however, objects primarily, not to any specified unjust exercise of power by Federal Judges, but to their *possession* of unjust powers. Americans need not wait, and ought not to wait, until unjust powers are exercised unjustly before putting necessary limits upon such powers. Unlimited power to grant injunctions and to punish disobedience of them is an unjust power, and ought to be limited.

6. That limitation may be one of two kinds—a limit to the power to grant restraining orders, or a limit on the power to enforce them. The Democratic party adopts the second alternative. It proposes to limit the court's power to enforce its orders; for it proposes that whenever the violation of the court's order has taken place outside the presence of the court there shall be a jury trial. It is to be said in favor of this provision that it was adopted by the United States Senate in 1896, though never enacted into law. The Outlook urges now, as it urged in 1896–7, that if the act prohibited is also a criminal violation of law, the accused should have a right to demand to be turned over to the criminal courts for trial, and the court should have a right to adopt that course of its own motion. But Mr. Taft's objection to the broad proposal of the Democratic platform appears to us conclusive:

> Under such a provision a recalcitrant witness, who refuses to obey a subpœna, may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine that he received the subpœna. A citizen, summoned as a juror and refusing to obey the writ when brought into court, must be tried by another jury to determine whether he got the summons. Such a provision applies not alone to injunctions, but to every order which the court issues against persons. A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and carried to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the Supreme Court, and a judgment and decree entered and an order issued, and then if the decree involves the defendant's doing anything or not doing anything, and he disobeys it, the plaintiff, who has pursued his remedies in lawful course for years, must, to secure his rights, undergo the uncertainties and the delays of a jury trial before he can enjoy that which is his right by the decision of the highest court of the land. I say, without hesitation, that such a change will greatly impair the indispensable power and authority of the courts. Securing to the public the benefits of the new statutes enacted in the present Administration, the ultimate instrumentality to be resorted to is the courts of the United States. If now their authority is to be weakened in a manner never known in the history of jurisprudence of England or America, except in the Constitution of Oklahoma, how can we expect that such statutes will have efficient enforcement? Those who advocate this intervention of a jury in such cases seem to suppose that this change in some way will inure only to the benefit of the poor working man. As a matter of fact, the person who will secure chief advantage from it is the wealthy and unscrupulous defendant, able to employ astute and cunning counsel and anxious to avoid justice.

7. A limitation upon the power of the courts to grant restraining orders is the course urged by Mr. Taft. He would revive the former rule requiring notice to the party restrained and a hearing of his side of the case before granting the restraining order. This, we believe, is the English practice; it was formerly the American practice; it is said to be still required by an almost forgotten rule of the Supreme Court of the United States. Says Mr. Taft:

> A statute may be framed which shall define with considerable particularity, and emphasize the exceptional character of the cases in which restraining orders may issue without notice, and which shall also provide that when they are issued they shall cease to be operative beyond a short period, during which time notice shall be served and a hearing had unless the defendant desires a postponement of the hearing. By this provision the injustice which has sometimes occurred by which a preliminary restraining order of widest application has been issued without notice, and the hearing of the motion for the injunction has been fixed weeks and months after its date, could not recur.

8. To this recommendation we would add two others, one limiting the power to issue restraining orders, one modifying the power to enforce them. We are inclined to deny to single judges the right to grant any order restraining a State official from enforcing a law on the ground that the law is unconstitu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tional, and give such power in the Federal courts exclusively to the United States Courts of Appeals, or to two judges sitting together, to be exercised only on notice to the other party. We question whether it ought to be in the power of a single judge to declare or assume a law to be unconstitutional which has passed two legislative bodies —the House and Senate—and has been approved by the Governor of the State. And in all cases where the contempt of the court consisted in doing a criminal act, we would give a man accused of disobeying a restraining order a right to demand a jury trial.

To sum up: Power should not be denied to the courts to prohibit and prevent wrong-doing; that power should be rather increased than diminished; but it ought not to be exercised without previous notice and hearing, save in very exceptional cases; unlimited power to grant such orders should not be given to all judges; and he who is accused of disobeying such an order should be better protected than he is now in his right to a fair trial before a wholly unprejudiced tribunal.

We have thus stated as briefly as possible our views on this debatable question. It is one of significance in the legal development of our National life, but not of great importance in its bearing on the Presidential election. National elections are not likely to turn on a complicated question of legal procedure. History has established beyond all peradventure both that courts are essential for the protection of human rights and that they may become the instruments of human injustice. How to make our Federal courts strong enough to defend society from aggressions whether of mobocracy or plutocracy, without investing them with powers too unlimited and autocratic, is undoubtedly one of the questions of our time. But in the coming election it will be treated by the voters as part, though a not unimportant part, of the larger question, Are the rights of the people more likely to be effectively safeguarded by Mr. Taft and his associates or by Mr. Bryan and his associates?

Preparing for Citizenship

The Westminster Gazette recently reported an address by Baron d'Estournelles from which we extract the following paragraph:

Moral progress had not kept pace with the material progress realized by human ingenuity, and if this tardy moral evolution of the peoples persisted, the progress effected by science in bringing men together from all the ends of the earth would result in conflicts rather than in such beneficent co-operation as they had in view. The question he would propound was whether, amid the great varieties of religious experience in the world, it was not possible to discover the common elements of one and the same universal morality which would be accepted by all without distinction of race or creed? Whether, in short, it was not a legitimate and worthy preoccupation of our twentieth century to seek to find alongside the morality inculcated and inspired by the several religions a morality common to all the nations of mankind? Was it impossible to draw up a Declaration of the Duties of Man, international and universal in its scope, which would unite the peoples, just as they in France had already drawn up a Declaration of the *Rights* of Man?

This paragraph recalls, possibly it was suggested by, an address of Frederic Harrison's in 1891, reprinted in his recent volume on "National and Social Problems:"

There was a memorable saying of the last generation: *Property has its duties as well as its rights.* But our view of Property is this: *The rights of Property mean a concentration of social duties.* Our Socialism rests in *Duty*, not on *Right.* Duty is always plain; Right is a verbal mystification. A man can always and everywhere do his duty. He seldom can get his supposed rights without trampling on the rights of others. Men wrangle incessantly as to rights. They easily agree as to duties. The performance of duty is always an ennobling, a moral, a religious act. The struggle for rights calls out all the passions of self and of combat.

They both recall a still earlier utterance by Professor Huxley, published in 1870, and reprinted in "Science and Education Essays:"

But the boys and girls for whose education the school boards have to provide have not merely to discharge domestic duties, but each of them is a member of a social and political organization of great complexity, and has, in future life, to fit himself into that organization, or be crushed by it. To this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

end it is surely needful, not only that they should be made acquainted with the elementary laws of conduct, but that their affections should be trained so as to love with all their hearts that conduct which tends to the attainment of the highest good for themselves and their fellow-men, and to hate with all their hearts that opposite course of action which is fraught with evil.

Finally, Huxley, Frederic Harrison, and Baron d'Estournelles, all three find official indorsement in the latest platform of the National Educational Association, which says:

> We earnestly recommend to boards of education, principals, and teachers the continuous training of pupils in morals and in business and professional ethics, to the end that the coming generation of men of affairs may have a well-developed abhorrence of unfair dealing and discrimination.

These utterances interpret and emphasize a growing consciousness of the inadequacy of our systems of education for the needs of the people. It is true that it is not the object of a public school system to prepare men to die or to fit them for heaven, but it ought to be the object of the public school system to prepare men to live and to fit them for useful service in the Republic. For this, knowledge of facts is not enough; understanding of laws and principles is not enough. The training of the intellect to appreciate as well as understand duties, and the training of the will to obey the voice of conscience in its summons to duty, are at least as important as knowing how to read, to write, and to cipher. If there is a better definition of education than that which is furnished by Professor Huxley, we have never seen it: "Education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of Nature, under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws." We are beginning to realize that our systems of education must include not only instruction of the intellect in the laws of Nature and of life, but also the fashioning of the affections and the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws; and if this desire is to be earnest and loving, if it is to be inspired by anything else than fear of punishment and hope of reward, it must be inspired by love, either for the lawmaker, that is God, or for the subjects of the laws, whose welfare depends on the obedience to them, that is men, or by love both for God and for men, that is religion.

The problem before the American public is both difficult and fundamental. It is nothing else than this: How can a State which has no denominational bias inspire its children with that loving and earnest obedience to the laws of righteousness, with that high resolve to fulfill nobly all their duties, which constitute the very essence of the religious life? We shall not solve this problem by attempting to divide children into two sections, and organizing the schools to furnish instruction in the laws of Nature and of life, while we trust to the churches and to the homes to fashion the affections and the will into an earnest and loving desire to obey those laws. Pupils cannot thus be divided into separate compartments; religion cannot thus be set apart from life and developed in the individual apart from the rest of his development. Man is a unit; religion is the art of living. We cannot treat a child like an electric bulb in the public school, fashion the bulb and put in the filament, and then call upon the church to turn on the electric current.

Nor can we solve this problem by abandoning the public school and substituting the church school. There are few who will assert that the children of parochial schools show by their lives that they are better trained in habits of obedience to duty than the children of the public school, and certainly the few who do assert this will find it impossible to persuade their fellow-citizens of the truth of their contention. There is small reason to affirm that the children in Italy, Spain, France, England, and Ireland, who have been trained in parochial schools, show any more earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with the laws of God than do the children who have been trained in the American public schools. There is as little reason to affirm that the graduates of parochial schools in America, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, show in their busi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ness and social dealings any more unselfish devotion to duty than their fellows who have been trained in the schools of the State. Denominational theology may be important to secure the loyalty of pupils to their own church; it may be claimed to be important as a means of preparation for death and for immortality; but there is nothing to indicate that it is important as a preparation for the life of loyal service upon this earth. No denomination has a monopoly of honesty of action and kindliness of spirit. If the prophet Micah is right, and what the law requires of God's children is that they should do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God, the divine requirements are not better fulfilled by the members of one denomination than by those of another.

The Outlook heartily agrees with the recommendation of the National Educational Association. We heartily indorse the demand that there shall be a frank recognition of the necessity of "continuous training of pupils in morals and in business and professional ethics, to the end that the coming generation of men of affairs may have a well-developed abhorrence of unfair dealing and discrimination." We heartily agree with Baron d'Estournelles and Frederic Harrison that we must find a way to furnish adequate and sufficient training in the duties of man. Where there is a will there is a way. In the past the will has been wanting. America had to try to its conclusion the experiment of secular education by secular schools, and religious education by churches and Sunday-schools. Americans are wisely discontented with the result. Not only public educators, but parents and patriots of every description as well, have before them no more important subject for study than this: How shall we Americans, with our different denominational tenets, our different spiritual temperaments, our different religious liturgies, unite in a common effort to promote, through the public school, that spirit of loyalty to conscience, that earnest and loving obedience to divine law, which constitutes the very essence of religion and the most fundamental quality of good citizenship?

A Time for Charity

There is a proverb of George Herbert's which means more to-day than it meant in the time of the good poet: "Pardon all but thyself." No man can look out over the landscape of the past as it is revealed with increasing clearness in a hundred histories without a growing sense of compassion for a race which has climbed so steep a path with such pain and sorrow, often in such anguish of spirit. Much of its suffering has come by its own follies and offenses, much of it has come from conditions which it did not create and could not control. With those of good heart and with those of evil purpose sorrow has walked with absolute impartiality; to the lips of those who served the Master of life and of those who forgot or defied Him the cup of anguish has been held without distinction of character. And no man of imagination or heart can read the story of human effort, whether successful or defeated, without a deep feeling of pity for those who have borne great griefs and carried great burdens.

Nor can any one with an open mind and heart look out over the world of to-day, with its vast populations chained by conditions which they did not create and cannot greatly modify in the brief space of a single lifetime and with the power of a single personality, without a feeling of infinite compassion. Such a multitude seem doomed to ignorance, hardship, misery of body and mind! Such an army of children is growing up, not only in barbarous and half-civilized countries, but within the limits of the capitals of the great nations, in neglect and squalor, with every tendency to vice fostered and good impulses checked and blighted! So many men and women are fast bound by temperaments that blind their eyes, distort their views of life, poison the springs of content and happiness in them! So many seem condemned to meet great temptations with weak wills and to deal with difficult problems with inadequate intelligence! So many of the noblest are baffled by the weaknesses and sins of others, and are halted on every path by the necessity of taking up burdens which cowards or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

weaklings or lawbreakers have thrown off! So many are compelled to bear the misdeeds of their ancestors and to pay out of their hearts for the sins of the past! So many of the strong and true are heartbroken because of the infidelities to honor and duty of those whom they love as they do not love themselves! So many are caught in general conditions as in great machines, and ground to powder through no fault of their own!

The man of faith knows that, however wide his vision, he sees only a single stage of the great movement of evolution which the Infinite has ordained for the unfolding of the potentialities of the human spirit; that within the field over which he looks there is no room for ultimate judgments of that sublime process of education; that nothing appears in true perspective; that things of momentary interest loom vast and portentous between dawn and sunset which sink into insignificance in the history of the decade or of the century; that the sharpest pain and the bitterest sorrow may presently seem like those griefs of childhood at which we smile when we recall how hopeless and how brief they were; that sorrow and pain, instead of being the consequences of a curse, are parts of an education which a love that neither fears nor compromises imposes upon us for the highest happiness; that what seems to be ill fortune often turns out to be the best kind of prosperity; that a thousand years in His sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night!

All this is true, but it is also true that the little day in which we are now living is so full of toil and care and sorrow for such a host that no man, however happy in his own conditions, can pass through it without a deep sense of compassion; above all, without a large and widening charity. We know, as our fathers could not know, not only the misery of the world, but the complexities of human condition; we know, as they could not know, the thousand conflicting influences that play upon a man, the subtle relations of temperament, inheritance, and condition to temptation; and out of this knowledge there ought to grow not only a passion of helpfulness but a great charity of spirit. It is a time for sharp definition of duty and righteousness; for a rigid holding of men to their obligations to themselves and their fellows; for stern applications of the law, and for just and impartial punishments. It is a time also for great charity in judging the motives of others; for great tenderness to those who are weak and fall by the way; for an unrelenting punishment of sin, and pity and tenderness for the sinner; for a Christlike abhorrence of evil and a Christlike passion for the rescue of the evil-doer. It is a time for divine charity for others, and for a rigid holding of ourselves to the highest standards of pure living.

❀

The Spectator

Not for "local color" nor for "stories" did the Spectator go out into the great wheat-raising prairies to spend part of a vacation. It was to get breaths of real air, vivified by being blown over hundreds of miles of grass and alfalfa and corn and ripening wheat. Every American citizen ought to get close to the greatest source of our National wealth occasionally, know the men and women who dwell there, and understand how its development is brought about. It is worth while as an education, and better worth while as broadening one's outlook on the working world. With some such reflections as these, the stop was made at a Middle West town set alongside a slow-flowing river, with bottomlands and uplands stretching away around it in well-improved richness. The sun-baked, unpaved streets were deserted save for two farm teams hitched by the grocery stores while their owners were buying supplies for harvest. Rather a lonesome picture is the street of a prairie town on a midsummer day, so wide a reach of dusty earth between the rows of buildings, no two of which are of the same height or architecture! The occasional citizen appears in shirt-sleeves and seeks the shady side.

❀

But it was the real out-of-doors, away from the towns, that was sought. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

liveryman could give no information as to a stopping-place. "Everybody's mighty busy, and I expect they don't want to take boarders," was his dictum. He was right. The housewife in each comfortable farm dwelling was toiling over a kitchen stove, endeavoring to supply the needs of the family and of a half-dozen harvest hands; she had no time even to talk of boarders. No, it did not matter what rate would be paid—it could not be done. Could one get a meal? Yes, but it must be pot-luck with the workers. As if this were not exactly what was wanted! But when the table was "set," it had a fresh white cloth; there were fancy red and blue dishes, and various added delicacies that proved, if the surprise of the "hands" had not done so, that "company" was present. The Spectator has gone through the world many years seeking places where there would be no extra work because of visitors, where one more plate and chair would be placed at the table—and it would seem like home. Rare indeed is this boon; the American housewife instinctively adds special favors until the charm is broken. If women only knew how visitors worship the divinity of Things As They Are in the home life, what vast trouble and pains would be spared!

❀

One blessed haven at last was found—a wheat farm with big red barns, an old-fashioned white house, a creek with cottonwoods and box elders along the banks, a range of prairie spotted with buffalo grass (for this was out on the edge of the "short-grass country"), and where the housewife had a "hired girl," remarkable treasure. The girl scowled as the conversation went on regarding the prospective boarder, and, as was learned afterward, declared, "It'll be awful; no one from New York will want what we have to eat." It is a satisfaction to chronicle that when a week had passed she so far revised her opinion as to remark to her mistress, "Why, them New Yorkers is just like the rest of folks, ain't they?" If the Western farmers could "meet up with" more New Yorkers, it would change some notions obtained from Populistic speeches about the Red Dragon of Wall Street, and from lurid tales of the Four Hundred appearing in the Sunday supplements.

❀

However, it is probable that that sterling family, whose homely courtesy was a delight, has yet some lingering doubts concerning the visitor who walked for miles through the half-brown prairie grass just to feel the swish of nature's carpet against feet weary of pavements. It must have seemed queer that opportunity was sought to pitch wheat for the threshers just to experience the actual touch of the work, and that one should lie for hours watching the fading lights of the summer sky and the coming up from the east of the slow-moving curtain of blue softly blending into night. The dwellers on the plains talk much of the sky, but in its weather aspects, not of its beauty. There is so much sky, such contrast with the narrow ribbons that flicker above the city resident! These people have a hearty contempt for the weather predictions. The Spectator knew that city dwellers laughed at the forecasts, but always had been consoled by information that the farming communities depended greatly upon them. But these farmers looked at the sky and did their own forecasting, chuckling when the telephone girl at "central" in the county seat town gave out "showers and cooler," while the summer sun was illuminating a sizzling, cloudless sky. The view-point of the crop-producer dominates the Western farmer; by it he regulates his daily programme. Very proud is he of the crops. "Did you ever see such wheat, Mrs. Lyons?" my host would exclaim to his wife, for the Spectator's benefit. "No, I never saw such wheat," she would reply dutifully. Then they called to "Chain" Dover (how could such a name be evolved?), who was stacking grain near by, and repeated the query to him. But "Chain," resting on his fork, merely sniffed. "Yes," he drawled, "it's pretty good, but it ain't near what it was last year—that *was* wheat." Mr. Lyons spent several minutes explaining that "Chain" Dover is the most pronounced pessimist

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the neighborhood. Likewise, they are proud of patches of corn that are becoming a part of short-grass country agriculture—though to the Spectator it seemed a pity to spoil, with the vivid green of growing maize, the soft brown monotone of the prairie, heightened here and there by the gold of the wheat.

❀

Real cream, yellow, rich, thick; butter, naturally high-colored, sweet, delicious; fried chicken almost every day—and the cook thought the menu would not appeal to a New Yorker! When it was explained that dressed chickens in the city are usually of a varying degree of blueness, while these were white, sympathy went out to the stranger, and after that it was easier. The Western farmer lives well. He does not have so much variety as the farmer of the Eastern States, because he is less able to possess truck gardens. The climate is uncertain on every fruit proposition outside the irrigated region. Berries and produce of many sorts suffer from fierce summer heat, and from extremes of cold on the scantily sheltered plain. So in their places come canned goods, which in their modern form serve well. Fish, the product of free Government stocking several years ago, were in the tree-bordered creek, and it was some satisfaction to the Spectator to help furnish the table by his skill with hook and line. It was aggravating, however, with hundreds of fattening cattle ready for the export trade feeding within sight of the porch, to be unable to get a first-class beefsteak. The cold-storage process has given the city better meat than the country which produces it possesses.

❀

Why do not farmers build large porches? At this comfortable, ten-room farm-house was a front porch ten feet long and six feet wide, a narrow, useless appendage, occupied chiefly at the time of a funeral or of a wedding. What satisfaction there would have been in a veranda twelve feet wide, extending around the southeast corner of the house, shaded with vines and furnished with swinging seats and rockers! It would have cost little—yet in all the Spectator's travels in the West scarce one such has been seen on a working farmer's dwelling.

❀

On the last day of the outing the host tied a ribbon around the neck of the finest young turkey on the place, that it might be identified, and promised that it shall come to the Spectator for his Thanksgiving dinner. There will be nothing blue about that delicacy from alfalfa-land. We drove to town in the evening. It was like another place. The streets were lined with farmers' teams; a half-dozen automobiles were flashing their lights on the highways; the "military" band was giving a concert; along the wooden sidewalks streamed crowds of young folks, visiting the drug-store soda fountains and the ice-cream parlor between tunes from the band stand. Two moving picture shows, with shrieking phonographs over the doors, lent a touch of metropolitanism; one could with closed eyes imagine Coney Island or the Great White Way. As the only possible method of entertainment, the Spectator led the party to the "theatorium." First came an illustrated song, "Love me, and the wor-l-d is m-i-n-e!" by Mr. Partello, by day a leading tonsorial artist, his accompanist being a telephone girl off duty. Then, in flickering light on the screen, "Nellie, the Pretty Typewriter; or, Among the Sky-Scrapers of New York." It was all there—Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, the Flatiron, elevated trains, the top-heavy motor omnibus, the park, the boulevard. Moist were the Spectator's eyes as home scenes quivered across the canvas. Nellie's adventures did not matter—around her spread familiar vistas and accustomed ways. What an educator is the moving picture show! It has introduced to the dweller in the smallest town the sights of all the world. It will soon be impossible to surprise your country cousin when he visits the city. That night, as the wheels of the Pullman rolled swiftly eastward, the Spectator dreamed of Nellie, the pretty typewriter, pitching wheat in a prairie field, while a beribboned turkey gobbled excitedly of coming rain.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE UNITED STATES, VENEZUELA AND CIPRIANO CASTRO

BY AN AMERICAN IN VENEZUELA

THE termination of diplomatic relations of the United States with Venezuela, by the withdrawal on June 20 of the Legation at Caracas, came like a bolt from a clear sky. Every one had reached the conclusion that no action would be taken by the United States Government, at least prior to the elections of next fall, and possibly not until after the change of administration; and this impression was confirmed by the failure of Congress to take any action in the matter, after submission of the diplomatic correspondence by the President.

It is needless to say that the step now taken, tantamount to a public declaration that the patience of the United States is exhausted, and opening the way, as it does, to whatever further course our Government may see fit to adopt, meets with the hearty approval, not only of the Americans in Venezuela, but of the entire foreign element. Keenly as the Americans in Venezuela have resented its actions toward the claims and interests of American citizens, they have resented far more the deliberate affront offered to their Minister, Mr. Russell, and his Government, by the insulting letter of Señor Paúl, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the incident of the Tacoma's mail, last April; and they are correspondingly elated at this last evidence that President Castro is not to be allowed to continue indefinitely his contemptuous treatment of American interests in Venezuela, with only diplomatic protests on the part of the Government at Washington.

For—and in every consideration of Venezuelan affairs, both domestic and foreign, *this must be unfailingly borne in mind*—it is *General Cipriano Castro*, and no one else, with whom we have always to deal. Politically, Venezuela to-day means—Castro; I might better put it in the possessive case, and say—Castro's! Under the title of "Constitutional President," he is, in fact, absolute dictator; with a power over the life, liberty, and property of his people more complete and irresponsible than that of the Russian Czar. Civil liberty, freedom of speech, of assembly, and of the press, are in Venezuela absolutely unknown. Open criticism of the President's policy or conduct is inevitably followed either by arbitrary arrest and imprisonment during the President's pleasure, without the formality of charge or trial; or by exile.

The courts of the country, constituted by him, are but instruments to register his will under the form of legality; and if they fail to do this promptly and effectively, their judges are removed and new ones appointed who understand the requirements of Venezuelan justice! In this way the President has within the past few weeks entirely reconstituted the high Court of Cassation, consisting of seven judges. When a leading member of the Caracas bar accepted, not long since, a retainer from one of the prominent foreign interests, whose rights had been ruthlessly assailed by the Government, he was obliged hurriedly to leave the country—he is still absent—and a distinct intimation was conveyed to the profession at large to keep hands off! It may therefore be well understood why foreigners refuse to submit their claims to the arbitrament of the national courts; and equally why Castro inserts in every governmental concession granted to foreigners the provision that all disputes arising as to the terms of the concession shall be submitted to the decision of Venezuelan courts. The one answer which those interests justly make to the arbitrary action of Castro's government in annulling, without reason or notification, its solemn contracts, is that such action does not involve a dispute touching the *terms* of the contract; but is simply an arbitrary exercise, by one of the parties to the contract, of its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

absolute power to refuse to abide by the contract at all.

In the old days there were, in Caracas, a number of independent daily newspapers. To-day the public is allowed to get what news (?) it may have from but one, El Constitucional, the recognized organ of Castro, printed and published by his chief henchman, from the national printing office.

This journal prints so much of the news as Castro thinks fit to allow, and no more. Although bubonic plague has existed in La Guayra for three months and in Caracas for about a month, this paper has not yet made a single allusion to it, or published the fact, known to everybody, of its existence; and it has only referred to the disease in La Guayra as the "reigning infirmity." Indeed, the one definite function of the paper is to glorify and exalt Castro and, so far as possible, fool the people as to his real purposes and actions; and this duty it fulfills, *ad nauseam*. "Valiant battler for the nation's rights," "Hero of Los Andes," "Invincible Paladin," "Unconquered Leader," "Restorer of Venezuela," are the characteristic terms in its editorials.

These things would be less surprising were the subject of them a man whose character, abilities, and personality merited, in any respect, such recognition. Not only, however, is Castro a man of moral depravity and dissolute habits, but he possesses neither intellectual attainments nor cultivated tastes. In person he is scarcely five feet in height, of swarthy complexion, somber and repellent in aspect, altogether as inconspicuous and unattractive a man as one could meet: in a word, he possesses none of the qualities which make a man attractive, still less a hero, in the eyes of his fellow-men. That he has elements of power is incontestable, for he has maintained himself as President for nearly or quite ten years—a longer time than any of his predecessors. He has done this, however, because he has thoroughly understood his own people, and how to control them; and he has held them in absolute subjection, under a military despotism of such rigor that now the Venezuelan people are so thoroughly cowed, so absolutely in fear of him, that there seems to be no element courageous or strong enough to oppose him. And this condition is made easier for him by reason of the dense ignorance of the masses of the people, who can neither read nor write, and who have the superstitious reverence for power and authority that is characteristic of ignorance.

To understand the extent to which Castro relies on force to maintain his power, it need only be said that in the capital, Caracas, a place of not over eighty to one hundred thousand inhabitants, there are no less than four forts, or military "cuarcels," scattered through the city; and this in addition to a police force so numerous that one or more policemen are to be seen on every block —all carrying a short carbine slung over the shoulder, and a belt of ball-cartridges!

But had Castro's administration brought to his country material prosperity, trade, commerce, growth in industry and manufactures, while he might still have been disliked personally, this would account for national support of his governmental policies. In fact, however, his administration has brought the very reverse of this. Venezuela to-day is impoverished; trade and industry are dead; foreign commerce is at its lowest ebb; everywhere exists the greatest destitution. In Caracas, the capital, the streets are full of beggars, and people of the better class, formerly well-to-do, are selling their valuables and household effects to obtain money for the actual necessities of life. The Government is an organized system of robbery and corruption, whose beneficiaries are not the public, but Castro and his sycophants. Congress has given to him extraordinary control of the public revenues, and these he disposes of as he sees fit. It is known that he has enormously enriched himself during his tenure of power; and incidentally it may interest American readers to know that the Señora Zoila de Castro, wife of the President, receives an income from the public purse estimated at not less than $30,000 a year, derived from a participation in the "octroi," or market duties, lotteries, etc. Imagine the wife of an American President receiving from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Government a share in the license moneys collected in the city of Washington!

Commercial conditions in Venezuela are deplorable. This is not a manufacturing country. Almost everything in the way of manufactured goods, wearing apparel, articles of domestic consumption, machinery, tools, and even many foodstuffs, it must import from abroad; and correspondingly, those things which the country chiefly produces, such as coffee, cocoa, hides, asphalt, dye-woods, lumber, must find their market abroad. The President's whole policy, however, has been, and is, to hamper and oppress commerce and to discourage foreign dealings with Venezuela. This has been exhibited, not only in his treatment of American, British, and other investors and concessionaires, but in the enormously high duties—often prohibitory—levied on foreign goods; in burdensome port charges on steamships touching at Venezuelan ports, such as recently led the "Royal Mail" to cut out La Guayra as port of call; and most of all in the fact that, by the single will of Castro, Venezuela is to-day solitary among civilized countries in being wholly without telegraph or cable connections with the outside world. He terminated the license of the French cable company, and he has refused to allow any other country to establish service. The merchants and planters of Venezuela, therefore, are without means of knowing promptly and surely the price movements and quotations of the world's markets; nor can its people learn the world's news except tardily, or as it filters in through the mails, and then is revised and "edited" by the Government for publication in the Constitucional.

It is not surprising, therefore, that not only are foreign merchants and investors in Venezuela, but the Venezuelan people themselves, in a state of almost hopeless discouragement and depression. Poverty and distress are regnant everywhere; the chief port, La Guayra, is closed to commerce by the plague—due wholly to the laxity and indifference of the Government, which failed to adopt remedial measures at the outset, and imprisoned the able physician who dared to make public his announcement that bubonic plague had broken out in that city.

And this state of affairs which I have briefly depicted, inconceivably bad politically, industrially, commercially, socially, is attributed by everybody—foreigners and Venezuelans alike—to the venal and imbecile policies of one man—Cipriano Castro.

At this juncture comes the action of the United States Government in withdrawing its Legation; and it is not an exaggeration to say that it is welcomed with joy alike by foreigners and by all intelligent and patriotic Venezuelans, for it brings to them the first hope of relief from Castro's tyranny.

Rightly or wrongly, they interpret it as a step in the direction of a resolute policy that shall not only secure redress for past offenses, but shall forbid their recurrence.

They hope this action may have been taken with the cognizance and approval of other interested nations, and that it may prefigure concerted action against this international "dog in the manger." For they do not merely believe, *they know*, that only the adoption of such a resolute policy will ever bring Castro to terms—and also that the pursuance of such a course *will* surely do it. So long as international dealings are to consist of diplomatic correspondence at long range, Castro will not be outdone by the most vigorous users of language, whether sanctioned by the amenities of diplomacy or not; but once let a squadron be despatched to close the principal ports and take possession of the customs receipts, and Castro would come quickly to terms—for such action would strike him in his one vulnerable spot—the pocket! By far the larger part of the Government's (Castro's) revenues come from the customs of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and two or three lesser ports. If, then, Castro is deprived of the funds wherewith to pay his troops and his henchmen, the revolution, already smoldering, will inevitably burst into flame; and, fed by the fuel of universal discontent, it will spread like wildfire over the country and put an end to Castro's disastrous rule.

No greater service, I am persuaded,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could be rendered to the people of Venezuela to-day than for the United States or another great power to adopt decisive measures to protect its own citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and of their property—upon which rights Castro has repeatedly trodden with insolent contempt. And in saying this I do not for one moment lose sight of the fact that some of the asserted claims of foreigners, Americans among them, are not meritorious or worthy the protection or enforcement of home governments.

The fact remains, however, that among the rulers of civilized states to-day, Cipriano Castro is the embodiment of irresponsible, ignorant, bigoted, oppressive despotism; ruling with a rod of iron over his own people, and treating other nations with unconcealed contempt.

The Venezuelans are an amiable people, naturally disposed to friendly relations with the North American Republic; against them the United States and its people not only have no grievance, but they would cultivate still larger mutual relations of commerce and amity.

But against Cipriano Castro, the United States, Great Britain, and the nations of the world have unnumbered grievances—and the people whose grievances against him far outnumber all the rest are the people of his own country, the Venezuelans. Is it, then, surprising that this last action by the government of a foreign nation should be hailed by the thoughtful people of Venezuela, as well as by its own aggrieved citizens, as the dawning of relief from well-nigh insupportable tyranny!

THE WORKINGMAN AND THE CHURCH

BY CHARLES STELZLE

WHEN the average churchman thinks of the now familiar expression "Church and Labor," it suggests alienation—the separation of the workingman from the Church.

I desire to present some facts with regard to this subject which should make him sit up and note that he is living in days which are not as former days.

First: In connection with the recent Presbyterian General Assembly held in Kansas City, the Church and Labor mass-meeting held in Convention Hall on Sunday afternoon was attended by twelve thousand persons, at least half of whom were workingmen. It was not only the greatest meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly in Kansas City, but it was the most largely attended meeting in the over one hundred years of its history. It is significant that the meeting which holds this record should be one so largely composed of that class which is supposed to be alienated from the Church.

Second: Partly as a result of this meeting, the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor has received invitations for similar meetings from trades-unionist leaders in every part of the United States, although the writer has long had standing offers from dozens of cities to address big crowds of workingmen in halls and theaters, under the auspices of Central Labor bodies. The expenses are to be borne by the workingmen themselves, and the topics discussed to be selected by the speaker. Many such meetings have been held, to the evident satisfaction of both the Church and the workingmen. Practically every Sunday afternoon during the past year was employed in speaking to mass-meetings of workingmen, sometimes under the direction of Young Men's Christian Associations or Church Brotherhoods, although some of the best meetings were held by the churches themselves, and in their own buildings. The audiences rarely numbered less than one thousand. Frequently there were from two to three thousand. Once there were ten thousand.

Third: In over one hundred cities in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the United States the Ministers' Associations and the Central Labor Unions are exchanging fraternal delegates, the ministers and workingmen regularly meeting with each other's organizations, and freely taking part in the discussions. This exchange of delegates is resulting in a more cordial relationship between the Church and labor. In many instances the ministers are elected to the office of chaplain, and the regular meetings of the union are opened with prayer.

Fourth: From many cities come reports of prominent trades unionists uniting with the Church on confession of faith, among them one of the most prominent officials of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. No man in labor circles is more highly regarded by the men than he. Obviously, it is a delicate matter to be specific in enumerating these cases.

Fifth: At a recent conference of ministers who were discussing the question of attracting workingmen to the Church, several of them who have been active in the work of dealing directly with artisans declared that the number of workingmen in their congregations had grown from about ten per cent to figures varying from forty to sixty per cent.

Sixth: The three hundred and fifty weekly and monthly labor papers of the United States print regularly a syndicated article which is usually strongly religious in character and always friendly to the Church, and which is written by a minister who invariably writes the title "Reverend" before his name, so that there is no masking his profession. Some of the labor editors insist on adding "D.D."

It has been noted that the articles which are most pronounced in their religious tone, and most fearless in dealing with the sins and shortcomings of labor, are given the biggest headlines.

The articles have now been printed regularly for about four years, and, according to a prominent labor editor, their influence has been such as to change the attitude of the entire labor press toward the Church.

Seventh. Church and Labor throughout the United States have, during the past three years, been observing "Labor Sunday" by holding special services in the churches, which services have been attended by thousands of men who had not previously gone to church in many years.

Eighth: National conventions of labor, which heretofore have been closed to ministers of the Gospel, are now opened with prayer by local ministers, ministerial fraternal delegates are received, they are appointed upon important committees, and time is given to a discussion of the relation of the Church to labor, the addresses of the ministers being invariably received with enthusiasm.

These are some of the most conspicuous signs on labor's side of this question. Others there are, and they are probably of still greater significance, but there are sufficient reasons why they should not be made public.

One other sign needs to be mentioned. It is found on the Church's side. Most of us have thought of the Church as being altogether blameless in this matter. But evidently many of the best leaders in the Church have not thought so. Through its National bodies, the Church is waking up to a sense of its obligation in relation to workingmen's problems. The conventions and assemblies of nearly every denomination in the United States held during the past year took official action with regard to the social duties of the Church. During the past five years at least half a dozen leading denominations in the United States and Canada have either established "Departments of Church and Labor," or they have committees studying the advisability of doing so. The same spirit prevails in many of the churches in Europe and Australia. The next five years will witness great advances in this respect. The Inter-Church Conference, to be held in Philadelphia in December of this year, which represents the united Protestant forces of the country, will undoubtedly suggest an aggressive Church and labor movement. Arrangements are under way for a monster workingmen's mass-meeting under its auspices, in the largest hall available. To this meeting organized labor has already committed itself. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unions are planning to march to the hall in procession from their meeting-places.

While there is still considerable "alienation of the workingman from the Church," there is no other class of men among whom there is this conspicuous movement *toward* the Church. The question of the Church and the workingman is no longer a problem, but an opportunity.

SUMMER VESPER SERMONS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

A BUBBLING JOY

I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.—John. x. 10.

JESUS CHRIST is a great teacher. By the truths which he inculcated respecting the laws of life and man's relation to his fellow-man and to his God, and by the principles of conduct which he educed from those laws, he has exerted a greater influence upon human conduct and character than has been exerted by any other teacher; it would hardly be too much to say than by all other teachers combined.

Jesus Christ is a great priest. He proclaimed God's forgiveness of sin with a tone of authority before quite unprecedented. He never sent men to the Temple to sacrifice, nor to the priest to be absolved. To the penitent he declared, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go in peace," and ever since his Church has been proclaiming the same forgiveness: "He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent and unfeignedly believe his Holy Gospel." By his proclamation of pardon during his earthly life in person, and ever since through his representatives, he has done more than all other men combined to lift off from humanity the burden of the past and to inspire them with aspirations of hope for the future.

Jesus Christ is a great leader. In his sermon at Nazareth he declared the purpose of his coming: "to preach glad tidings to the poor, to heal the brokenhearted, to proclaim deliverance to the captive and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are bruised by oppression, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord." After his death and resurrection, he directed his disciples to take up and carry on his mission: "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you. . . . Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained." His disciples accepted, although not without timidity and hesitation, this commission. They have attempted, although not without many shortcomings and failures, to fulfill it. With all its faults, the Church of Christ, inspired by loyalty to his person and by a divine ambition to complete his work, has proved itself the most powerful and the most enduring organization, save only the family, on the earth.

But Jesus Christ is more than teacher, priest, and leader. He is a Life-giver. The power of life-giving belongs to every great personality. It is this power which makes the great statesman, the great general, the great orator; it is this power which makes the mother a greater power than the statesman, general, leader, or orator. She gives her life to her children, and by her life-giving inspires their life, molds their character, and determines their destiny. Jesus Christ by the inspiring power of his own personality endowed those who were nearest to him with a new life quite unlike that with which they were endowed by birth or education. What made John the beloved disciple and the apostle of love? Not a native temperament. He and his brother James were called by their comrades "sons of Thunder;" so vehement were they. He forbade men from doing Christ's work unless they attached themselves to Christ's apostles; so narrow was he. He desired to call down fire from heaven on a Samaritan village; so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vindictive was he. He came with his brother and his mother, as Jesus was on his way to his death, to ask for the best offices in the approaching kingdom; so ambitious was he. Out of such material Jesus by his life-giving power made the beloved disciple and the apostle of love. What made Simon, the son of Jonas, a rock?—he who by temperament was so vacillating that he came walking on the sea to meet Jesus, then lost his faith and began to sink in the waves; who asseverated with vehemence that he would never forsake his Master, and then, a few hours later, swore with many an oath that he had never known him; who learned in a vision that the uncircumcised were not common or unclean, and yet refused to eat with the Gentiles because he dreaded the anti-Gentile sentiment in the nascent Church. The power of Jesus Christ's personality was so marked in its revolutionizing effect that even the persecutors of the Church could account for the new-born courage of Peter and John only by saying that "they had been with Jesus."

As his teaching, his pardoning, and his leading have been seen through all the centuries since his death and resurrection, so his life-giving. He has converted St. Augustine from a roué into a great theologian; Luther from a monk into an apostle of liberty; John Wesley from a narrow ecclesiastic into the broadest of churchmen; John B. Gough from a drunken actor into an unequaled minister of Christian temperance.

Religion is the life of God in the soul of man. This life Jesus Christ imparts, by the gift of his own mystic personality, to all those who come into loving fellowship with him. If to any of my readers this phrase, "life of God in the soul of man," seems too vague, let them substitute for it the life of faith and hope and love—these three. Or if they wish a more concrete definition, let them find it in the fruits of that spirit: love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, fidelity, meekness, self-control. Or if they wish a more modern and less familiar definition, they may perhaps find it in this paragraph from a letter which I have recently received from a business man:

> At the risk of boring you, I want to say in a few words how things have reshaped themselves for me during the past few years. When I tried to live by the set of rules handed to me, the spiritual life was stale, flat, and unprofitable. The idea seemed to be that, if I was passively receptive, a supernatural power would fill my being and make my eyes to shine. Nothing happened. I lived dully by a sense of duty, kept my thought on myself, and was not happy. The new motive power is entirely different. I call it the Life of the Spirit, and it lives not on Sundays alone, but every day, and makes business, tending the baby, and sifting ashes a bubbling joy, because I see that Eternity is only an infinite series of one-minute periods, none of which can be longer nor fuller of opportunity than this one. As a factory manager, my object is no longer to make rules, but to furnish enthusiasm. This is not a theory, but a practical success.

To this modern definition I can add nothing. It is the definition of a vital experience. Whosoever wishes this experience can have it; not, it is true, for the mere asking, but for asking and complying with the conditions of the gift. To go to Jesus Christ and learn what are our relations to our fellow-men, what are our relations to our God, and what are the laws of healthful living, is to be Christ's disciple. To go to him with the burden of our past; to cast that past on him and leave him to take care of it; to trust him to undo our own undoing; and then to turn our faces to the future with a new aspiration of hope and a new resolution of high endeavor, is to be a believer in Christ. To go to him for our understanding of what we have to do in the world, to get our commission from him, and to set ourselves resolutely to the fulfilling of that commission; to make it our settled purpose to do his work in his way, is to be a follower of Christ. To come into companionship with him; to live in his presence; to imbibe his spirit; to share his experiences; to go with him alike unto his Mount of Transfiguration and into his Garden of Gethsemane, this is to receive him as a Life-giver. And this makes every day and every duty, from the least to the greatest, what our correspondent has so well called it, "a bubbling joy."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ADVENTURES OF A WILD CANARY

II—OF THE GREEN LIZARD AND THE CHLOROFORM BOTTLE

BY LOUISE E. EBERLE

WHEREIN lies the spell of the tropics—the call that, once heard, sounds on in heart and brain, remoter and remoter maybe with time and absence, but never quite stilled? I have not learned my tropics well if the heart of the spell lies not in its monotony—the monotony of a minor chord that ever seeks, and never finds, its conclusion.

Day after day, season after season, year after year, the same humid green on leaf and foliage, the same hot riot of bloom, the limitless—blue limitless—sky, the drowsy warmth of summer seas forever—all tune life down to their own mesmeric monotone:

And the night sounds—the breeze high up in the palm trees, remote from earth, with the moonlight playing on their leaves like white fingers reaching down from the sky to play on harps held up to them from the earth, the wet rattle of banana leaves, the piping of the creatures of the salt marshes, the interminable beat of tom-toms from the long rickety piers where dwell the water tribes of Moros, the dirge-like crooning of voices there—the lulling of baby to sleep by savage mothers. Then, biting into the monotony at times, the evil clamor of the vampire fruit-bats fighting shrilly over the mangoes in the trees, or now and again over some poor shrieking bird snatched from its nest to be sucked dry of blood.

This was the background over which, in delicate tracery, were drawn the nearer sounds of the little house creatures of the night, the soft drumming of moths' wings—the hymn of immolation of the little fire-worshipers—the buzz and bump of the beetles, the ever busy lizards on the walls making quick, rustling scurries after their tiny game, and over all a furtive creep that told us that the long green lizard, who was king of the whole roof-garden by virtue of his superior subtilty and greed, stalked his prey in the dark.

When Ladybird Mine's second fledglings came out of their shells, she kept very quiet for one day and entered and left the nest with tenderest gentleness. The next day she had a thorough housecleaning, carrying away scraps of shell and tidying generally till her nest was the speckless bower it had been in bridehood's days. Then she began looking for something soft and clean for the babies to cuddle into when she was away. Had I been less obtuse and left out more of the absorbent cotton of which she had once robbed me so charmingly, the whole disaster might have been averted. *Mea culpa! Peccavi, peccavi, peccavi!*

My lady could not wait to gather film by film the cobwebs from the spaces in the split bamboo wall—the babies would be getting cold. She must have the needful amount, and at once. Now King Lizard's domain, being beyond the reach of brooms and ladders up in the apex of our ceilingless house, was a veritable Golconda of cobwebs, and my sensible little lady, with a less desperate cause than chilly fledglings, would never have ventured into the cave of Old Man Dragon. But while mother hearts are warm and baby birds are cold what will not be dared! So, without waiting, lest fear come upon her, she made a bold headlong flight right into the eerie cavern where fine, strong, clinging cobwebs were concealed in subtle shadows—death-nets stretched for the dragon's victims.

Ladybird Mine flew direct to a spot where webs hung in the sunshine,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

all innocent of harm. But these were the dragon's decoy, for just beyond lay a stratum of shadow hung with invisible nets, and it was these that wound themselves about her wings as she tried to steer among the deceptive layers of light and shadow, and held her helplessly entangled in the steely, silky films.

She wrestled bravely for a while, but when she saw that each effort to escape only plunged her deeper into calamity, she called beseechingly for help to her husband and to all the friends who played in the great crimson-flowered hibiscus bushes. They came with distressed twitters of concern when they saw her plight, but for all their friendly sympathy and brave attempts to drag her free, not one or all could rescue her, so they went back to their play again, and only her little bridegroom flew in and out at intervals to pour forth his aching laments in twitters of despair.

Now, we are all sorry interlopers at best in the affairs of birds, nevertheless we felt that here, understood or misunderstood, our interference was needful, so we sent succor to Ladybird Mine.

That the Knight Errant to the rescue was a Chino house-boy with a broom may reflect on the romance of the affair, but not on our good intentions. The Knight of the Pigtail mounted on the partition top, and, after much terrorizing brandishing of the broom, Ladybird Mine was swept free. Free, that is, from the cobwebs, but, alas! she was enslaved by a far more subtle and grim tyranny.

Clear of the cobwebs, she only went as far as a near-by beam, and remained there, from fatigue, I thought. But soon I noticed her moving slowly from side to side, and turning her head away slightly, then back, then away, like a person pretending not to be curiously watching something. Then she did what I have never seen any bird of her sort do. She began to *walk*. Step by step, one foot over the other, like a human being, she walked along that beam toward the apex of the roof. And she did not turn her usually giddy little head a single time.

I followed the now fixed direction of her eyes up to the very point of convergence of all the beams, and there, behind shadow after shadow, baleful as hidden sin, lurked Old Man Lizard, motionless, in his eyes a fixed greed, made the more malevolent by its patience.

Step after step, step after step, quietly up to him went Ladybird Mine, till, within a foot of the sorcerer, some mere mechanical instinct—for her intelligence was numbed—spread her wings and drew her back a little.

Then back and forward, back and forward, endlessly, hopelessly, she flew, and each time the area of her flight was lessened, and each time she approached closer to that polarity of cruelty.

But Ladybird Mine was not to be doomed without one more effort from the clumsy grateful mortal whom she had admitted to her blithe friendship. I knew that here the loose-jointed Chino boy with his broom was worthless—he could but torment her with fear when there were a greater torment and a greater fear to be obeyed. So we sent for a Moro boy, one of the kind that can climb straight up a palm tree with no other aid than his bare toes and arms. He came, breech-clothed and beturbaned, with a long, very slender bamboo pole, to the end of which he tied a common slip-noose of thread; then he mounted the partition and began the fight for my little wild bird's life.

It was beginning to be a miracle that the Moro boy's arm was still doing duty in that patient, firm following of the bird's circling flight, and we began despairingly to think that this little darling of the sun and breeze must perish in that poisonous shadow-trap—nay, I was even beginning to beg that she might in mercy be left to but one fear—when the noose was about her, it tightened around her feet, and in a second more Ladybird Mine was in my eager, careful hands!

I put her in a little box I had ready, and bore her off to the other end of the town, where I kept her, a frightened, trembling prisoner, for half an hour or more, grieving myself to think that the act that was saving her life would probably lose me the friendship she had so debonairly bestowed on me.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Then I let her go, and back, straight as a dart, swift as a dart, she flew in the direction of our house. I followed by my slower human method, with many misgivings, for I feared the subtilty that I could neither measure nor break. But when I reached home I found her, to my joy, safe in her nest, with her fledglings tucked up safe under her little wings, and her old, busy, alert air of motherly concern and importance on.

Black Magic was baffled and Ladybird Mine was saved!

Ladybird Mine saved? Ah, Old Man Lizard was subtler than I!

That night, when we sat about the lamp, shut in from the blackness that spread over the mystery of the savage land about us by the subtle yet shrouding curtain woven of all the noises of the night, we became aware of a buzzing bigger than the rest, that had been going on so long that it had seemed a part of the stillness rather than the sound, and when we at last noticed it we mistook it for one of the huge beetles near the lamp. But this was too monotonously regular and came always from the same spot.

"It is the little wild canary!" we exclaimed in fear, and I went to look at her nest and came back dolefully to report that she was not there.

We doubted hopefully for some time, but it was—it was Ladybird Mine, enslaved since before sunset, no longer capable of motion or resistance, save for that hopeless beating of the air.

There was no Moro boy to send for this time, for the gates of the garrison had long been closed for the night. We could do nothing ourselves in the way of partition climbing, so we went over to the post hospital and asked one of the corps nurses to come and help us.

He did his best with the bamboo pole and step-ladder, but he had not the Moro boy's steadiness and sureness, and could do no more than add terror to terror and start the exhausted bird on an endless weary circling around that pivotal center—death.

Then the corps man had an idea that none of us decried, in spite of its seeming impracticability, so eager were we to leave nothing undone. He went to the hospital and came back with a can of chloroform and some absorbent cotton. He tied the cotton to the end of the pole, saturated it with the chloroform, and mounted the partition again.

Which was to win, subtle drug or subtler serpent? The cotton was saturated again and again, but Ladybird Mine kept ever just beyond its influence, and just within the other's. Even a push from the pole—fancy a wild bird's wariness being so deadened!—could only make her force her wings to one more weary flutter.

But at last—at last we won! It was when, utterly dredged of strength by the long hours of cruel strain and the maddening pursuit of the pole, she perched on its very end—perched on the thing she must have regarded as only a secondary form of death—for one moment's rest.

The moment lengthened and grew—she seemed to sit there quietly for minutes. Suddenly she swayed and hung by her claws an interminable time, then, with a slow, tumbling flight, she disappeared through the space between roof and wall, and was seen no more that night.

In the morning I was awakened very early with a chatter, chatter, chatter, chatter! The birds were making bedlam around the house. A glance showed me that the nest was still empty, but the hubbub assured me that Ladybird Mine was alive. Then, among the noisy voices, the weakest, most bewildered cheep told me that my lady had dropped upon the nearest bough and had lain there all night. She was now, undoubtedly, asking where she was, and the birds were all exclaiming over the tale she was telling of enchantment and double enchantment, and each was suggesting the best means of helping the dazed bird to her nest.

But Ladybird Mine was a bird of mettle. In the midst of all their babel of going and coming and calling and chattering, a sudden flash and a whir-r announced that she was back in her little nest again—and the old dear game of sunshine and happiness and busyness and love was to go on as before.

To go on as before, maybe, but without me, who loved it all to watch. For

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we were ordered to another post, and military mandates did not include Lady-bird Mine.

Three days before we left I discovered that one of the last pair of birdlets had flown, and the other sat titivating at the sky like the little boy in the story who cried because he didn't know whether or not he wanted the apple. Then it began to rain, and that decided it.

It poured steadily for two days, and in the meantime little Master Butter Ball was being steadily and thoroughly stuffed by his too fond parents till he looked for all the world like an inflated cowslip.

Then out came the sun on a rain-drenched morning, and all the colors of sky and earth and trees sprang forth to welcome him with radiance in their wings.

The Call that Must be Obeyed was in the air, and the little fledgling could but go. He took advantage of a time when his mammy was out hunting beetles for his voracious little tumtum. So, with an air of pride and terror at his own daring, he stepped out upon the sill of the nest.

All might have gone well had not a prankish little breeze come tittering in and tilted up the nest so that Master Butter Ball had to hang on for very life, and the adventure suddenly lost its dignity and zest. He only wanted to cuddle back in his comfy, happy little nest again. But alas for the treachery of fate! Master Butter Ball, during his two extra days alone in the nest, had taken on the shape of its interior—which was exactly spherical—and also its size, and though he had slipped out of it very successfully, he could neither get in again backwards, nor, from his excessive rotundity, could he turn around on the little door-sill to re-enter head first.

His woeful aspect so amused the little breeze that she gave the nest another tilt, just for pure naughtiness.

With one plaintive cheep for his mammy, Master Butter Ball careened from the nest, there was a wild moment in the air, and then he lit on a great drooping banana leaf that hung just outside the window.

Then it was that Butter Ball made his first independent discovery of the irony of things. The banana leaf was wet, slickery, and tilty, and, woe of woes, Butter's toes were yet soft and undeveloped. Down he would slide, almost to the tumbling-off point, then toddle laboriously up, only to begin again his downward career. He had not expected his first wild sowing to bring him such a quick crop, and he utterly forgot all his derring-do bravery, and began to cry. Then came another shock: mamma did not come. As far as her son was concerned she might have been off among the clouds. What had become of his importance? Father, too, was no better, for when he at last heeded the voice of his heir's crying, and came with an unusually fine bug in his bill, he perched himself on the roof near by, and watched his son lengthily and stonily.

Baby opened his bill for the bug, but papa and the bug stayed on the roof, so he utilized the open bill for a howl of misery, thus learning by bitter experience his first lesson in political economy. But still the unrelenting parent did but gaze, and Butter Ball added to his accumulating knowledge the fact that howls can fail to bring the howled-for object.

But it ended as all such matters do. Mother came, and though she, too, hopped around for a while in gentle now-do-it-yourself-since-you've-started reproach, she soon relented, and begged papa to give him the bug—he was so little, and cunning, and helpless, and their baby, and so on through all the range of a mother's indulgence. So, though papa looked stern, and declared—as well as he could through the bug in his bill—that, if ever the boy was to learn to fly, he must do it now, he finally gave way and flew to him with the bug.

Of course, having indulged him to the extent of one bug, they might as well finish the meal, so Butter was recklessly crammed for the next few minutes, till his drooping spirits revived and he was able to tell them what a fine fellow he had looked when he flew out of the nest.

Then papa and mamma went back to the corner of the roof, where mamma coaxed as sweetly and admired as craftily as a dear human mother encouraging her

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

child to take its first step—and can you tell me where the difference lay save in the physical form? Anyway, birdie did as babies do at last, and, drunk with his own daring, off went Butter Ball, apparently propelling himself through the air as a sphere revolves through space.

When he reached the roof he would have snubbed the American Eagle. I saw him there one moment in all his new yellow splendor, but the wine of life had gone to his head. He looked about at the blue vault and saw that the world was his; he spread his wings and—*adios, adios*, Butter Ball *mio*, forever!

We left the island the next day, so it was *adios*, Ladybird Mine, too—little wisp of feathered light and air, who let a poor human learn how you could love and grieve and be patient and dauntless, and could weave enough joy for a life out of sunbeams and flowers, just as you wove a home for your love out of twigs and straws.

DO REFORMATORIES REFORM?

BY HARRY HALL

Treasurer of the Berkshire Industrial Farm

IN the Children's Court recently, a bright little chap of ten years was arraigned for some small boyish offense, and the judge was clearly puzzled as to what punishment to administer. Interrogation of the mother developed the fact that her husband was a man of small earning power and that there were six other children. A fine was out of the question. After some deliberation, the judge turned to the woman and said impressively: "Madam, this is your boy. It is *your* duty to care for him and see that he behaves himself. All we can do is to punish. If he comes here again, I shall have to send him to the House of Refuge, and I want to tell you that every time he goes there he will come out worse than he went in. I am going to suspend sentence. Now take him away, and don't let him come here again."

Another judge in a children's court was asked if, in his experience, reform was accomplished in the various institutions to which juvenile delinquents are committed; he replied, "No; you have got to get them *before* they come here."

A New York judge recently sentenced to seven years in Sing Sing a boy of seventeen, who had already served *nine terms* in juvenile reformatories.

Another boy, on receiving a State's prison sentence, said to the judge, "I want to say that when I was first sent to the House of Refuge I was a good boy; when I came out I was a good burglar."

Now the fact that a larger percentage of reform is not effected is not the fault of the institutions to which children are sent, and there is here no intention of criticising the manner in which they are conducted. It is the fault of the system of which they are a part. A sentence of thirty days or six months or even a year to a reformatory, which is compelled to receive indiscriminately boys whose errors range all the way from pure mischief and thoughtless peccadillos to vicious crimes, can have no other result than the education of the novices in criminal ways and lore.

It is too well known to require argument that "suggestion" plays a most important part in influencing the actions of persons of even reasonably strong minds. What, then, must be the inevitable result of such association upon immature and untrained boys, almost always unusually responsive to evil influence through unfortunate heredity and bad environment?

Would any sane person suggest that a patient in the incipient stages of diphtheria or scarlet fever be thrust immediately into constant and intimate association with five hundred others suffering from the same diseases in all the various stages from incipiency to incurability?

And yet this is just what we are doing with those who are afflicted with moral diseases.

The time must come when this too

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long neglected problem shall receive the consideration it deserves. Society has strained every nerve to discover and eliminate the causes of physical disease and to provide for the physically unfit. The dreaded yellow fever has been conquered in New Orleans, in Havana, and in the Canal Zone at Panama, not by the treatment of affected cases, but by the destruction of the inoculating cause.

Charity organizations are bending their energies more and more to the removal of the causes of poverty and wretchedness, and less to the relief of individual and deep-seated distress. One has only to read the reports of the last Charities Conference in New York to see how strongly this theory is insisted upon. And yet we have barely begun to apply the same reasoning to our criminal problem—the most costly in men and money of all our problems.

In his fine article in the April McClure's on "The Prevention of Crime," Professor Münsterberg says: "It is said the United States spends annually five hundred million dollars more on fighting existing crime than on all its works of charity, education, and religion; the feeling is growing that a fraction of the money and energy expended would be ample to prevent much of this habitual crime from coming into existence at all."

Add the loss caused by the acquisitiveness and destructiveness of criminals, and then think of the thousands of lives doomed through crime to careers of degradation and misery, and surely it cannot be doubted that here is a condition that calls for heroic treatment and inspires to prompt and energetic action.

What are the causes of crime?

Even a superficial inquiry into criminal conditions quickly and inevitably leads the student back to the child. Criminals rarely become such through choice; they are a growth—a development. The old proverbs apply here: "The child is father to the man." "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles." The beginnings of criminal careers are like all other beginnings, and the fruit is in most cases the natural result of the seed and the soil.

In his "Seven Ages of Washington," after tracing the ancestry of our great first President, Mr. Wister thus accounts in part for his character:

"With him a good environment took up and fostered a good heredity—the happiest condition that can befall a newborn creature, . . . a consistent continuance of the family pattern, precisely the kind of crop to be expected from former harvests."

The reverse is true also. A bad heredity fostered by a bad environment brings its natural result too, and the crop is precisely what is to be expected.

Quoting Professor Münsterberg again: "When a school for criminal boys was carefully examined, it was found that, of the two hundred boys, one hundred and twenty-seven were deficient in their general mental make-up, either in the direction of feeble-mindedness or in the direction of hysteric emotion and epileptic disturbance. And fuller light is thrown on this figure as soon as others are added—in eighty-five cases the father or the mother, or both, were drunkards; in twenty-four cases the parents were insane; in twenty-six cases, epileptic; in twenty-six further cases, suffering from other nervous diseases. Not the criminal tendency was born with these poor children, but the insufficient capacity and resistance of the central nervous system; and this was their inheritance from abnormal and degenerate parents."

As to environment. Any one who visited the recent Exhibit of Congested Conditions in New York City must have wondered, not that so many children went astray, but that any reached maturity without serious moral taint.

Consider for a moment the room that your own child requires in the house for its play and development; the daily care that is taken that its surroundings and associates shall be the most fitting and helpful; the almost hourly thought and watchfulness for the suppression of selfish instincts and the inculcation of moral ideas; and then think of the crowded and cheerless homes of thousands of children, homes not only lacking in attraction, but actually repulsive to all that the child craves; made more so by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the fact that its own childish ways irritate and distract parents, themselves feeling the lack of comfort that the home affords their toil-worn minds and bodies. For such the street is the only refuge; and there, out of sight of their willingly relieved parents, they form associations, contract habits, and fall into mischief that soon brings them into contact with the law. Case after case that comes up in the Children's Court shows this to be true. Many of those who come there are children of wage-earning mothers—that vast army of unfortunate women who must daily leave their homes to earn a living for themselves and those dependent on them, regardless of the consequences to the morals of the poor little innocents who are thus deprived of the mother's care and guidance during the most critical period of their lives. The offenses with which the majority of children are charged are just such as might be expected from these conditions—quarrels between individual boys or between two "gangs;" the teasing of an innocent but ignorant foreigner, leading to more serious annoyance when resented; the "pinching" of small articles from the local storekeeper; the appropriation and sale of supposedly useless materials from buildings in course of construction, leading later to the plundering of buildings temporarily vacant, of such articles as lead pipe and plumbing fixtures (a very common crime).

Almost all the children who appear before the bar of our juvenile courts show themselves to be absolutely devoid of moral or ethical sense. Two little chaps were arraigned recently for stealing from a vacant house. The complaining witness merely proved that he had seen them coming out from under the stoop, but could not show that they had actually been in the house or connect them with any theft. It was clearly a case of "not proven," and the judge was about to discharge the boys when one of them asked permission to explain the situation. His statement was that they had gone into the house with an older boy, and had helped to dismantle it of a considerable amount of salable material, and that they had then failed to agree with the older boy upon an equitable division of the anticipated profit, and so "they ran out of the house and left him." This explanation was made in perfect simplicity, as showing their entire innocence of wrong-doing. Unfortunately, it did not so impress the judge, and the boys stood self-convicted by what they expected would be their justification. This is but one illustration of many that might be given to show the utter lack of moral perception displayed by these children.

These juvenile delinquents are the source of that never-ending stream that daily passes through our criminal courts, filling to overflowing the reformatories, jails, and penitentiaries, from whence it issues, only to be caught in the hopeless maelstrom and carried round and round in endless circles of freedom, crime, court, and prison—freedom, crime, court, and prison.

They are like a lot of chips thrown on the bosom of the Niagara River, disporting themselves placidly and playfully at first, to be soon carried gently and unsuspectingly by the unnoticed current through the upper rapids and on to the first great plunge; then floating awhile in apparent stillness or almost imperceptible movement, until caught again by the resistless current and rushed through the rapids into the whirlpool, there to revolve in endless monotony until thrown out, derelicts, on the bank, or carried on by the river to the eternal sea.

It is to this point that intelligent and energetic effort must be directed if the causes of crime are to be eliminated and the criminal crop reduced. It is easier to prevent one boy from becoming a criminal than it is to reform ten who have crossed the line.

Note this "record" of a New York boy:

May 19, 1903—Convicted of burglary. Discharged on account of youth.
July 15, 1903—Convicted of burglary. Discharged on account of youth.
September 11, 1904—Convicted of burglary. Paroled and finally discharged.
January 15, 1905—Convicted of burglary. Sentenced to ——— Protectory.
August 9, 1906—Convicted of grand larceny. Sentenced to ——— Protectory.
March 3, 1908—Convicted of burglary. Sentenced to House of Refuge.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This boy is now twelve years old; he was only seven at the time of his "first offense." Six convictions in five years. He is a member of a criminal family. "Bad heredity fostered by bad environment"—just the kind of crop that was to be expected.

Think of the fearful charge brought against the community by that Brooklyn boy who in April bought a pistol with the ten dollars given him upon his release from Napanoch Reformatory and deliberately killed his own mother. "When I was only a year old, my mother sent me to a children's home. . . . She had me sent to the Catholic Protectory and then to the House of Refuge. I learned a lot of things there that didn't do me any good, and when I got out I got into a scrape which landed me in Elmira. When they turned me loose, I intended to reform, but nobody would have anything to do with me. I wouldn't live at home, but stayed with my sister and her husband until the police got me again and sent me back to Elmira. Then I made up my mind that as soon as I got out I would punish my mother for what she had done to me."

This boy is only twenty-two years old, and has spent sixteen years in various institutions, including the Catholic Protectory, the House of Refuge, and Elmira Reformatory.

What has society done for these boys, or for itself in their cases? Was not some better treatment possible? To put it on its lowest possible basis, would it not have *paid* better to have done something to make these boys into useful citizens instead of into inevitable and lifelong criminals?

Great progress has undoubtedly been made during the past decade in the administration of justice to juvenile delinquents, as evidenced by the splendid children's courts conducted by Judge Wilkin in Brooklyn, and by Judge Lindsey in Denver.

The probation system when intelligently applied and properly supported is also a tremendous factor in reducing the number of "first offenders" who appear again before the court; but what real good can even an efficient probation officer accomplish who has seven hundred cases under his care, with only four assistants, which is the condition in one of the counties of New Jersey?

The Juvenile Probation Association in Brooklyn, and the Big Brother movement in New York and other cities, are showing what can be done by volunteers working in co-operation with these officers.

But where probation fails, what?

And what of those broken-hearted mothers who see their children passing beyond their control, and themselves powerless to prevent?

Is it not the duty and interest of every intelligent citizen to see that suitable training-schools are provided for the delinquent child—the incipient criminal—where treatment exactly suited to each individual case shall be carefully administered and continued until the unfortunate tendencies have been overcome, and moral strength has been developed that gives reasonable hope of a permanent cure?

Such institutions as the Berkshire Industrial Farm[1] and the George Junior Republic in New York State, the Good-Will Farm in Maine, and the Allandale Farm near Chicago, are demonstrating what can be accomplished by intelligent and rational treatment skillfully applied by devoted men and women.

These modest efforts will not by any means solve the great problem, but they do afford an object-lesson, and point the way to the rational solution. A general application of their methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents would in a generation materially reduce the criminal crop, save millions of dollars now spent in detecting and punishing crime, and embark upon careers of self-respect and usefulness thousands who are otherwise doomed to careers of crime and hopelessness.

True patriotism, no less than an enlightened Christianity, demands the earnest consideration of this problem, not merely for the sake of the boys, but for the sake of others; for the depletion of prisons; for the reduction of taxes; for the purification of society; for the comfort of saddened mothers and the

[1] See letter regarding this work in the correspondence department of this issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

multiplying of peaceful homes. "One sinner destroyeth much good." One boy reformed may mean the arrest of currents of misfortune and crime that would cause untold misery and make business for detectives or police all over the land.

A SHELF OF ESSAYS

NO books are more companionable than good essays; for the essay, more than any other form of literature, if it is happily phrased, is a form of personal talk. Even Bacon is companionable beside an open fire, or out of doors on a summer day; and as for Charles Lamb, he has more friends of a kind than any living man. Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick is not to be taken lightly, for he is very much in earnest. His mind has an edge, and his style bites at times like the point of an etcher's needle. He pays the reader the respect of stating his own thought with the most uncompromising directness; and if at times he seems a little brusque, we must regard it as an excess of honesty. Mr. Sedgwick is rooted and grounded in the best American soil; he has the sense of personal integrity and independence which is part of the tradition behind him and of his own admirable equipment for his work. One cannot read him without recognizing his background, though it is never obtruded. If he is a trifle conscious touching his own independence, that also is a trait of the most sensitive New England mind. He is concerned, like all men of his type and breeding, with the conditions of American society; and he is not reticent in expressing the opinion that we are in danger of serious deterioration, and that we have grave defects of taste and temper. The two essays "The New American Type"[1] and "The Mob Spirit in Literature" are as pungent in the way of criticism of present conditions in this country as anything that has appeared of late; while the comment on Mrs. Wharton is not only an acute piece of analysis, but also a study of the American temperament. It must be added that, from certain points of view, Mr. Sedgwick's volume of essays might be put in evidence as sustaining his emphasis on the self-consciousness of the culture acquired by Americans instead of breathed in by them, and on a certain substitution of acuteness and cleverness for more fundamental qualities. With no intention of prejudicing women readers against Mr. Sedgwick, the temptation to quote a bit of characterization from his essay on Mrs. Wharton is irresistible:

> These characteristics are minor matters, but they point unhesitatingly to the conclusion that Mrs. Wharton is not only mentally feminine, with all the value of personality and humanity, but so much so as to belong plainly enough to the species—the notable and justly celebrated species—American woman. This interesting type has been studied with the ardor due to the rapid modification by which it has diverged from its European progenitors. Its salient traits are well known, and perhaps no one has portrayed them more effectively than Mr. John Sargent. In his portraits we see a network of nerves drawn too taut for the somewhat inadequate equipment of flesh and blood; so disproportionate an attention given to the business of receiving and acting upon sensations that there is no proper leisure for the sensations themselves; a superior, indeed, a snubbing attitude of the nervous system toward the rest of the body. In Sargent's women there is no wholesome tendency to loafing, no ease of manner, no sense of physical *bien-être:* rather they stand, or sit (in the latter case on the edge of their chairs), like discoboli, waiting for a signal to whirl or hurl anything—anywhere—direction being unimportant, the sibylline contortion everything. This fundamental nervous restlessness shows itself in all Mrs. Wharton's stories, in her rapidity of thought, of phrase, of dialogue, in her intensity, her eagerness, her rush of thought. This American dash, this cascade-like brilliancy of motion, make, no doubt, for most readers, the interest of the stories. But many of us, idle and inefficient, weakly wish for repose, a little pause, a trifling indulgence.

These essays are stimulating reading. It is not necessary to agree with their conclusions to get the "arousement" which they bring the reader who is as candid as the essayist.

In his introduction to "Views and

[1] The New American Type and Other Essays. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reviews,"[1] a volume made up largely of critical papers, some of which appeared more than forty years ago, and none of them apparently later than the seventies, the editor reminds us that the earliest authenticated magazine articles by Mr. James appeared in the North American Review in 1864, and that before the appearance of his first volume of stories a hundred and twenty-five serious literary notices from his pen can be traced. Many of these articles appeared in the New York Nation, others in the North American Review and the Atlantic Monthly; and the apology for their collection at this late date is the material they afford for the study of Mr. James's earlier style, and as furnishing a standpoint from which to measure his departure from that style. One cannot help doubting whether this collection was made with the consent of Mr. James, and whether it is quite fair to an author whose critical oversight of his own work is so constant and keen, to recall these fugitive papers written during his apprentice period. Few forms of literature have a more fleeting interest than newspaper and magazine reviews of books; admirable as they may be at the moment, they are rapidly overlaid by later comments; and as their design is chiefly expository, their service is the service of an hour, not of a generation. It is interesting to read Mr. James's comments on Walt Whitman, and there is acute judgment in some of his criticisms; while the style fills one with regret that it has become a lost art with this subtle and accomplished novelist.

Mr. Payne is one of a group of American critics who write from the standpoint of the literary scholar. A lifelong student, with a large and intimate acquaintance with the literature of northern Europe, Mr. Payne brings to the study of the "Greater English Poets,"[2] from the time of Keats to that of Swinburne, ample knowledge and a free and courageous pen. The twelve chapters included in the volume grew out of lectures given at various universities in the Central West, and their main object is broad exposition, with generous quotations from the poetry dealt with in the book. Mr. Payne's interest is not so much in the purely literary aspects of the work of these poets as in their relations to the movement of thought. He does not ignore the æsthetic quality, but he subordinates it in emphasis and attention to the intellectual significance, to the philosophical and religious tendency, to the political and social sympathies and affiliations of a group of poets, all of whom are more or less intimately related, not only to English art, but to English life. The volume discloses the fullness of knowledge and the cool judgment with which Mr. Payne's long series of critical papers in the Dial have familiarized readers in all parts of the country. If his work lacks the interest of the personal note, it does not lack seriousness of purpose and fine-grained intellectual quality.

Mr. More, the literary editor of the New York Evening Post, is a very accomplished literary scholar. Probably no man now writing critical articles in this country has a more thorough scholarly equipment for that work, nor has any one more exacting ideals or a more devout spirit in the endeavor to separate the good from the bad in writing, the real work from the imitation. His fifth volume of "Shelburne Essays"[1] does not differ in characteristic qualities from its predecessors. It is thoughtful, meditative in the true sense of the word, and it suggests the same large background of literary knowledge. The breadth of Mr. More's sympathies and interests is indicated by the range of the subjects with which he deals in these essays; among them "The Greek Anthology," "The Centenary of Longfellow," Dickens, Chesterfield, Gissing, and Donald G. Mitchell. Perhaps the very range of topics suggests that, while Mr. More's work is always done with intelligence and care, he is not entirely above the temptation to use the skill which he has acquired on subjects not wholly his own in point of sympathy and insight; for the reader finds a marked difference of value between the essays—a difference

[1] Views and Reviews. By Henry James. The Ball Publishing Company, Boston. $1.50.

[2] The Greater English Poets of the Nineteenth Century. By William Morton Payne, LL.D. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $2, net.

[1] Shelburne Essays. By Paul Elmer More. (Fifth Series.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.25, net

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

due to lack neither of knowledge nor of conscientious work, but to limitations of sympathy and taste. Whatever Mr. More writes, however, has the value of thorough and competent workmanship; but a little salt of wit, an occasional lightness of touch, would cheer his readers without weakening the fiber of his very scholarly work.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle will find it difficult to disentangle himself from Sherlock Holmes, whose vivid personality, and, above all, whose fascinating adventures, have made him one of the most popular and widely known figures in recent fiction. It is unjust, however, to so careful a workman as Sir Arthur, to identify him with a single aspect of his work and a single interest among many interests which have found expression in his books. He is, for instance, a conscientious student of history. His "Micah Clarke" and "The White Company" represent a serious purpose and are admirable pieces of semi-historical fiction, true in detail and atmosphere to the periods which serve as their background. In "Through the Magic Door"[1] Sir Arthur is at his best in portraying a certain fine quality of manliness which finds expression in frankness, sincerity, and kindness. It is a thoroughly human book. It makes no pretension to special literary knowledge or to unusual literary insight; but it holds out a warm hand to a group of writers who conspicuously present the human aspect and draws them within the circle of our personal interest again. Sir Arthur says nothing new, for instance, about Scott; and yet he freshens our impression of that vital and affluent writer and makes us feel again the essential greatness of his nature and the heroic strain that runs through it. It cannot be said that this volume adds anything to our knowledge of Dr. Johnson; it certainly does not lack frank comment upon his eccentricities and defects; but the big burly doctor, with an argumentative club in his hand, in the skin of a bear but with the heart of a child, comes very near us in Sir Arthur's delightfully informal and gossipy talk. So does Pepys, weak-willed, fascinatingly gossipy, and immensely entertaining; entirely without reticence, taking the whole world into his confidence, sinning joyfully overnight and repenting sadly in the morning, only to fall into the next temptation that lay in his path. "Through the Magic Door" is not in any sense an original or striking piece of work; but, like some very pleasant people who are in no sense great, it has an enjoyable quality which is sometimes more agreeable than greatness.

Mr. Brooke must be ranked with Professor Dowden among the first English critics of the interpretative order. He does not belong to the recent school of minute students; he has a happy faculty of getting at the spirit of a writer's message and defining the broad lines of his artistic quality. His latest volume[1] contains four essays, and may be placed among the important minor studies of the Victorian period. It deals with Clough, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, and William Morris, who are grouped in an interesting classification as exhibiting several of the main lines of intellectual and artistic movement: individualism in the work of Clough and Arnold, which ruled in politics and trade and social life from 1832 to 1866, and definite and unquestioning statement of the right of freedom of self-development; in Clough and Arnold the reflection of the broadening of theological thought; in Morris and Rossetti the reassertion of the æsthetic passion. Although this volume of very moderate size deals with very dissimilar poets, it shows them in a certain order, significant alike of the movements of their time and of their genius in responding to those movements. Mr. Brooke sometimes writes with too much facility, and gives expression to vague rather than definite opinions, but at his best no more illuminating criticism is to be found in the England of to-day.

[1] Through the Magic Door. By Arthur Conan Doyle. The McClure Company, New York. $1.25.

[1] Four Victorian Poets: A Study of Clough, Rossetti, Arnold, Morris. By Stopford A. Brooke. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Comment on Current Books

The French Revolution

This volume[1] is not properly a Life of Danton; it is one of a series of three volumes on the French Revolution: the first dealing with the events which center about Mirabeau, the second with those that center about Danton, the third with those that center about Robespierre. As a Life of Danton it is not comparable either to Ten Brink's "Robespierre and the Red Terror," or to the briefer Life of Robespierre by Morley in his Miscellanies, or to the sketch of Mirabeau by Carlyle in his volume of Essays. Nor can the work be regarded as in any point of view an important contribution to the study of the French Revolution. There is in it no evidence of any original investigation. Either one of three types of volumes treating of the French Revolution might be of value: it may give to the student the results of investigations into sources not before investigated—thus Professor Stephens's never-completed History of the French Revolution is of decided value for the information which it gives concerning the pamphlet literature which preceded it; it may give a new interpretation of the Revolution and a new dramatic reading of the prominent actors in it, as did Carlyle's famous work, which is not, properly speaking, a history at all, but a dramatic interpretation; or it may give in popular and compact form an interpretative account of this great drama for the non-scholarly reader—may be, in short, what might be called a magazine history. For this last purpose the author should have literary skill in the selecting of his materials and in combining conciseness and vividness of description. Mr. Warwick shows no evidence of having made any study of original materials; the only authorities he cites are those easily accessible to most English readers. He shows no remarkable dramatic insight, nothing analogous to that of Carlyle or Morley; he does not, in our opinion, furnish in his whole volume so effective a portrait of Danton as Lamartine has given us in a single paragraph:

> He was intoxicated with the revolutionary vertigo as a man becomes drunken with wine; yet he bore his intoxication well. He had that superiority of calmness in the confusion he created which enabled him to control it; preserving sang-froid in his excitement, and his temper even in a moment of passion, he jested with the clubs in their stormiest moods. A burst of laughter interrupted bitterest imprecations; and he amused the people even whilst he impelled them to the uttermost pitch of fury. Satisfied with his twofold ascendency, he did not care to respect it himself, and neither spoke to it of principles nor of virtue, but solely of force. Himself, he adored force, and force only. His sole genius was contempt for honesty; and he esteemed himself above all the world, because he had trampled under foot all scruples. Everything was to him a means. He was a statesman of materialism, playing the popular game, with no end but the terrible game itself, with no stake but his life, and with no responsibility beyond nonentity. Such a man must be profoundly indifferent either to despotism or to liberty. His contempt of the people must incline him rather to the side of tyranny. When we can detect nothing divine in men, the better part to play is to make use of them. We can only serve well that which we respect. He was only with the people because he was of the people, and thus the people ought to triumph.

If this is neither "the whole truth" nor "nothing but the truth," it is at least truthful, as is Carlyle's still briefer description: "And Earth born, we say, yet honestly born of Earth." A good popular interpretative history of the French Revolution adapted to our time and written by one who could understand what lessons it has for our country would be valuable, even if it were not strikingly original. This volume does not indicate that Mr. Warwick has been able to supply this need.

[1] Danton, and the French Revolution. By Charles F. Warwick. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. $2.50, net

Lenz's Napoleon

We do not know where the enigmatical character of Napoleon has been so well portrayed in so brief a compass as in the lines of Lord Byron:

> "There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
> Whose spirit, antithetically mixt,
> One moment of the mightiest, and again
> On little objects with like firmness fixt;
> Extreme in all things!"

On these contrary aspects of Napoleon's character the attention of his biographers has been variously fixed. To John S. C. Abbott Napoleon was the greatest of men; to Lanfrey the worst. Constant can find no words excessive for his eulogy; Bourrienne no language sufficient to express his scorn. Yet Constant and Bourrienne were both in intimate relations with him. It would not be just to say that Dr. Max Lenz[1] occupies a position midway between the two. Rather we should say that he perceives with Byron that Napoleon was "one moment of the mightiest, and again on little objects with like firmness fixt." He perceives what many of Napoleon's biographers have failed to perceive, not only the conflicts in his character, but the changes that took place in it. Never controlled by conscience, never recognizing the supremacy of the moral law, never

[1] Napoleon: A Biographical Study by Max Lenz. Translated from the German by Frederic Whyte. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $4.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

really obedient to any authority superior to his own, at the best only acknowledging a fate, or destiny, or star whose unmoral purpose he must execute, Napoleon nevertheless began his life with a sincere desire to promote the welfare of his country, with a sincere hatred for the despotic institutions of his day, and with a sincere although not wholly unselfish purpose to overthrow them and to establish, not indeed self-government, not government founded on the consent of the governed, but good government, that is, for the benefit of the governed. Opposition always angered him, and, as he grew in power, he became intoxicated with his own autocratic authority. The man was lost in the General. His indifference as a great captain to the evils of war grew into an indifference to the rights of humanity, and, despite his wonderful constructive genius manifest in the Code Napoléon, the chief service which he rendered to his age was as an iconoclast, breaking the fetters by which men were bound and opening the way to the establishment, after his death, of something like free institutions throughout western Europe. We do not recall any biographer of Napoleon who has recognized more clearly the psychological change wrought in his character by the process of events than has Max Lenz in this biography. Its chief defect in the form in which it comes to us is lack of proportion. A chapter of sixty-two pages is given to Napoleon's youth—the years prior to Toulon—and less than a page to the Battle of Waterloo. Whether the author began his work upon a scale which for some reason or other he could not maintain to the end, or the translator has taken liberties with his author and given so much of him as could be gotten into a single volume, we do not know. If the latter is the case, it should have been indicated in a note.

An Arsenal On the page which in most books bears the copyright notice there are in this volume[1] printed in heavy-face type these words: "This book is not copyrighted. It was made for service." There is nothing judicial about the book; it is issued frankly on behalf of a propaganda. The cause, however, which it espouses is so strong that most of the statistics which can be selected concerning it necessarily read like an advocate's brief. Economically, socially, morally, the public bar as it flourishes in America is vulnerable to facts. The compiler of this book, who is Managing Editor of the Anti-Saloon Press Bureau, was therefore at great advantage. The book would have been stronger, we believe, if some facts which do not fit the anti-saloon firearms had not been ignored. An army is always the stronger for knowing the strength of its enemy. It really does the anti-saloon cause no good to ignore the unhappy conditions in Maine, or to assert as a settled and indisputable fact that alcohol is never regarded as a food. If, therefore, those who wish to use this book as a source of information for waging campaigns against the saloon do not wish to be surprised by the enemy, they had better exercise some care in selecting from it the weapons that they will use. The weapons, however, are so abundant that there should be little difficulty in selection. Concerning this subject, this volume, moreover, contains in small compass information which is of general interest and value, and which cannot be obtained, so far as we know, in any other one book. For example, the present condition of liquor legislation in each State is briefly summarized. Thus we find that in Mississippi, out of the seventy-six counties, sixty-nine are "dry;" that in Massachusetts "there are two hundred and seventy-seven dry municipalities and seventy-seven wet ones," and of the cities seventeen are under no-license, while sixteen retain the saloon. There is a brief summary also of the progress of measures introduced into Congress on the subject. Significant figures are given as to the effect of the liquor traffic on the distribution of wealth—the share of the profits in the traffic which goes to the farmer and to the workingman, the equivalent in the great staples to various amounts of liquor, etc.—the relation of the liquor traffic to crime, to public carriers, territory, and population. There is a brief directory of temperance organizations, including, of course, an official statement concerning the Anti-Saloon League, which publishes the book. There is also a summary of the situation in certain other countries. Not the least interesting portion of the book are the two pages on which appear quotations giving opinions of the temperance movement from journals of the liquor trade.

The Iliad of the East This title is applicable to this collection[1] of the legends of Hindu story-tellers, dating from about the sixth century B.C., only so far as they reflect the national spirit and thought of India, far different from that of Greece. To understand the India of to-day, whether in its popular sentiments and customs or in its religious thought and philosophy, acquaintance with its ancient poetry lends help. Exuberantly fantastic as is the poet's

[1] The Anti-Saloon League Year Book. Compiled by Ernest Hurst Cherrington. The Anti-Saloon League of America, Columbus, Ohio. 60 cents.

[1] The Iliad of the East. By Frederika MacDonald. The John Lane Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

imagination, it coheres with the religious conception of all earthly phenomena as illusion. But as a "miracle play" the poet's work is of a higher order than the productions of that class in mediæval Europe. Instead of picturing base or baneful superstitions, it inculcates self-control, humane and benign sentiments, and reverence for truth and right. The editor, in her admiration of Buddhism, evinces a radical misconception of Christianity, derived from its mediæval theology.

Amana Of peculiar present interest is this account[1] of a highly prosperous communistic settlement, which in little more than half a century has accumulated a property of nearly two millions, located on a tract of forty square miles, with a population of eighteen hundred, the product of whose mills and factories is marketed from Maine to California. Amana is not merely a settlement, it is also a church, and therein is the secret of its success, while so many communistic enterprises have failed. Neither is its communism the product of mere theory, but rather of constraining circumstances. The distinctive doctrine on which it stands is that "divine inspiration and revelation are just as real and potent to-day as in the time of Moses." The media of revelation are spiritually gifted members, whose oracles are valued equally with those of the Biblical prophets; yet not without a testing of the spirits, whether they be of God, and this by the criteria of moral purity. As a church Amana has an interesting history of nearly two centuries, from the time of its founders, Gruber and Rock, warm-hearted pietists, whose revolt from the dead formalism of the Lutheran State Church brought persecution on themselves and their followers. Ultimately, in obedience to prophetic direction, the community emigrated from Germany to New York, where it settled in 1840, not far from Buffalo. Its development being menaced by the growth of that city, it removed in 1855 to its present site in Iowa, where it is now distributed into seven villages. In government Amana is a theocracy administered by a "Great Council of the Brethren," chosen from the elders by popular vote. The people are graded into three spiritual orders. Celibacy is praised, marriage is permitted; but marriage reduces the pair temporarily to the lowest spiritual rank, and so does the birth of each child. There are no amusements, no school vacations, no politics. Daily prayer-meetings center all interest in the salvation of the soul. The larger part of this handsomely printed volume is devoted to a detailed account of the social and religious institutions of this unique community, in which, as a member said, "the *me* spirit is subordinate to the *we* spirit." Its largest accessions come from Germany.

Granada Who has not read Washington Irving or Prescott on the history and topography of Granada? The thousands who have been entertained and instructed by those writers should take up Mr. Calvert's "Granada"[1] with special interest. But those who have not been so entertained or instructed should also find interest in the just-published volume. Its wealth of illustration in color, line, and halftone is extremely instructive. Its æsthetic value, however, is somewhat lessened by the juxtaposition of a full-page colored illustration and a large line drawing. The result, of course, is much more trying than when one sees oil paintings and line engravings on the same wall in a private house, unfortunate as that is. Mr. Calvert's text, while very sympathetic, is not rhapsodical, we are glad to say. It is decidedly critical. The author does not hesitate to call our attention to the fact that the architecture of the Alhambra does not represent the best Moslem period, but its decadence. As to history, St. Ferdinand finally receives his just due. Had Granada succumbed to him instead of that later Ferdinand, the world might have witnessed a humaner treatment of the Mohammedans by the Spaniards, and a better preservation of the magnificent palace which some include among the seven wonders of the world.

Norway The author of "Norway at Home"[2] might have added as a sub-title, "And I am at Home in Norway," since the book is the result of his intimate acquaintance of more than thirty years with that country. Mr. Willson tells us authoritatively about many departments of life and occupation in Norway—its constitution and government, its national defense, its religion, literature, music, education, its capital, its social life, agriculture, rural customs, forests, local government, poor laws, industrial life, transportation, and, finally, about "Norway as a playground." But the list is incomplete. Instead of a scant half-page, a chapter should have been added, describing the King and his family, and another chapter should have been added concerning Norwegian statesmen of to-day, especially Hr. Michelson, the late Prime Minister, and Hr. Lövland, the For-

[1] Amana: The Community of Pure Inspiration. By Bertha M. H. Shambaugh. Published at Iowa City, Iowa, by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

[1] Granada: Present and Bygone. By Albert F. Calvert. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50, net.

[2] Norway at Home. By Thomas B. Willson, M.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cign Minister. It is true that a slight reference is made to the first named, but the world at large would like to know more about the men who have molded the new Norway.

The Rise of Man

Well known for his historical and archæological studies and writings—especially on the Hittite problem—the author of this volume[1] relates the social history of mankind, as thus far enriched by modern research. Early man, civilization, historic religions, the Hebrews, and historic Christianity are the material of his successive chapters. While compends are often juiceless, this bird's-eye view of a vast field gives interesting distinctness to a large variety of important details. It may be accepted in the main as sufficiently accurate, though more recent research and criticism occasionally correct it. Colonel Conder reports Asia as the earliest home of civilization, and "no chronology before the foundation of Babylon in 2250 B.C." Egypt is now to be assigned the precedence, whose chronology gives an ascertained date more than a millennium earlier—the earliest date in history, as Professor Breasted tells us. Colonel Conder's standpoint is that of a broad-minded Christian student, to whom history shows an eternal purpose increasingly manifest in human progress, and who regards every advance of knowledge as contributory to the purifying and strengthening of religious faith.

The Grammar of Philosophy

A stalwart champion of the Scottish philosophy of Common-Sense—more in vogue in the first half of the nineteenth century than at present—here[2] aims his lance at "the gibbering brotherhood of Futilitarians," among whom he classes both materialists and idealists. The latter he does not understand in their fundamental contention that the ideal is the real, and makes fun of them because, just as sensitively as common-sense realists, they avoid sitting on a hot stove. His breezy, incisive, somewhat Carlylesque style imparts interest to a way of thinking rather out of date, which regards evolutionary doctrine as "not becoming a full-grown man to profess." Believing in God, he has not yet glimpsed the recently recovered Biblical truth of the divine immanence, but conceives of him deistically, simply as "First Cause." Philosophers are bidden to limit themselves to the facts of natural science and human nature, especially of morals, and to abandon the infinite as "an infinitely greasy pole to climb." The author is an ingenious, though not convincing, barrister-at-law.

[1] The Rise of Man. By Colonel C. R. Conder, LL.D., M.R.A.S. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50, net.

[2] The Grammar of Philosophy. By David Graham. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50, net.

The Historical Bible

The high value of Professor Kent's larger volumes, "The Student's Old Testament," is widely acknowledged. In the series of which these two smaller volumes[1] are the first installment, and which is to include also the New Testament, their material is adapted to use in class study, and by readers seeking a succinct and clear understanding of the Bible from the standpoint of modern knowledge. For this the more vital portions of the text are selected and chronologically arranged—each such portion in heavy-faced type, with historical and critical comments following in common type. These draw upon the results of the latest researches, and exhibit the consensus of the majority of Biblical scholars. The first of these volumes carries the history to the death of Moses, the second to the death of Solomon. Their translations of the text retain the best features of the common version, and, by embodying the results of modern scholarship, lessen the reader's dependence on commentaries, as is desirable in a manual for popular use. For this it seems admirably planned.

Ecclesiastes

This most enigmatical portion of the Old Testament has been subjected to contradictory interpretations by modern scholars. On one side it is said that "Old Testament piety nowhere enjoys a greater triumph" than in this book. On the other side it is regarded as the work of a thorough sensualist. Between these extremes we are told that "the book is unintelligible as it stands." With none of these does Professor Barton agree. He regards the unknown writer—dating about 198 B.C.—as a skeptic who has outgrown his ancestral faith, but has not abandoned such belief in God as an agnostic may cherish, holding to which he "preaches a gospel of healthy work, and the full enjoyment of life's round of duties and opportunities." Pharisee revisers are thought to have added to his work some sentences in the interest of orthodoxy. In this volume[2] the results of the most recent critical studies are canvassed succinctly and thoroughly, with regard to the needs both of specialists and of other intelligent readers.

[1] The Historical Bible: Vol. I. The Heroes and Crises of Early Hebrew History. Vol. II. The Founders and Rulers of United Israel. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

[2] The International Critical Commentary: The Book of Ecclesiastes. By George Aaron Barton, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.25, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters to The Outlook

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GEORGIA

I was interested and, to some extent, disappointed in your comment on the result of the recent campaign for Governor of Georgia, in which Governor Hoke Smith was defeated by Joseph M. Brown. I am sure you must have received your information on the conditions in Georgia from sources prejudiced against Mr. Smith; otherwise your position on the question is not compatible with your position on similar questions in other States.

In order to understand the exact conditions which caused the defeat of Mr. Smith, it will be necessary to review the principles for which he fought.

If I recollect accurately, there appeared in The Outlook, some months ago, an editorial on the three different attitudes toward corporations: First, that of non-interference, as represented by such men as Judge Parker and Senator Foraker. Second, that of confiscation or repression, as represented by such men as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst. Third, that of regulation (National), as represented by such statesmen as President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft; and State regulation, by men like Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, and Governor Hughes, of New York. The Outlook favored the policy of regulation.

If The Outlook will examine the matter a little more carefully, it will see that Governor Smith's policy, as expressed by the Candler Bill, which was made a law by the Legislature of last year, is practically the same as that of Hughes and Johnson. The Outlook supported them and their policies. Why not Governor Smith and his?

Is The Outlook entirely without prejudice in its judgment? Is not the opposition to Mr. Smith more pronounced because it was he who was responsible for the enactment of the constitutional amendment providing for the disfranchisement of the negroes?

Now, what caused the election of Mr. Brown? Not his personality, for as a man he is insignificant. He has never proved himself a statesman, nor a business man of marked ability, though he has had ample opportunity to do both. As railway commissioner he was opposed to any advancement in policy, though the change in conditions was rapid. A brief perusal of his speech of acceptance, delivered at Marietta on July 11, will show that his policy of non-interference has not only not changed, but has become more pronounced since his term of office as railway commissioner expired. As executor of his father's estate, large for this section, his management was such as to cause his sisters and brothers to ask for his dismissal.

The opposition to Mr. Smith came from several quarters. First and foremost, there were the large corporation interests, with their cry that Hoke Smith caused the so-called "panic" and "hard times." This cry appealed to all those who had been thrown out of employment or whose salaries had been reduced. Second, there were the ex-saloon men and their henchmen, who were disaffected and angry with Governor Smith because he did not veto the State Prohibition Bill, passed by the last session of the Legislature; although in his campaign of two years ago he emphatically stated that, while he himself was a local-optionist, yet, if a majority of the representatives of the people wanted a State law on the subject, he would deem it his duty to give such a law his cordial support, and, to the best of his ability, see that it was strictly enforced. In the recent campaign he reiterated his promise that he expected to give the law a fair chance during his term of office. This was not reassuring to the liquor men, and though they have nothing to gain by Mr. Brown's election, yet they unanimously supported him "to get even with Hoke Smith." The third and last element that caused the defeat of Mr. Smith was Tom Watson and his followers, the Populists. Tom Watson has had one ambition for twenty years, and that is to overthrow the Democratic party, especially in Georgia. Two years ago he supported Hoke Smith against the old Democratic "Ring," as he termed it. There are about twenty-five thousand Populists in Georgia, and, as a political boss, Dick Croker or Senator Quay sinks into insignificance when compared with Watson's domination of these twenty-five thousand henchmen of his. It may be remarked, in passing, that Watson belongs to that group of "statesmen" whose policy is repression and confiscation. As already stated, two years ago he supported Hoke Smith. He had two reasons. First, he thought Hoke Smith might be used as a tool to carry out his ideas regarding corporations; and, second and most important, he believed he saw a splendid opportunity to cause a serious split in the Democratic party. Hoke Smith did not prove to be a tool, so Watson deserted him, and this year supported Brown, or, more accurately, op-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

posed Smith, for the same purpose that he supported him last time—namely, to cause a still greater rupture in the Democratic party. He held the balance of power in his hands, and Mr. Brown was elected.

That Mr. Watson has succeeded admirably in his purpose is attested by the fact that to-day he is looked upon as the Governor-maker of Georgia, and there is no doubt that he will poll quite a large vote in this State for President. Mr. Watson may have succeeded in permanently overthrowing the Democratic party in Georgia as a unified organization, but if another party ever does gain a strong foothold here, I venture the opinion that it will not be the Populist.

Just here it is not out of place to say a few words regarding the negro-disfranchisement amendment, which has already been passed by the General Assembly, and will be voted on by the people at the regular fall election. As a Georgian by birth, ancestry, and education, I expect to vote for this amendment, though I realize that it is a very poor law. Then why shall I vote for it? Simply because it is the best that can be done under the circumstances.

Georgia and the South have not had their share in the councils of the Nation for more than forty years, for the reason that during that time they have clung tenaciously to a party which has been hopelessly in the minority during virtually the entire period; and, worse than that, that party's principles, for the most part, have been either ultra-conservative or ultra-radical, alternately, by fits and starts. The negro must be disfranchised in order that we may have freedom to leave the Democratic party if we disagree with the tenets of its advocates. The question may be asked by some, Why is it necessary to disfranchise the negro in order to break up the solid South? The question is a reasonable one, but the answer is easy. We, or rather those who desire to leave the party, can never make any headway against the cry that the old-line Democrats will set up, that we are allying ourselves with the negro for personal gain and political preferment. Further than that, we ourselves object to such obnoxious associations. I respect the Republican party in the North more than I do the Democratic, but no thinking white man can have very much respect for the Republican party as it exists in the South, because it is made up of white men and intelligent negroes, who use it as a means to office; and of ignorant negroes, who are told that it is the party which made them free.

We do not expect to allow the disfranchisement law to exist forever. We will do justice to the colored man. The law is not for his injury, but for his benefit. We expect to have the Fifteenth Amendment repealed when we are able to show our brethren of the North that its repeal will be for the political emancipation of both negro and Caucasian, rather than for the political enslavement of the former. We pledge our sacred honor that just as soon as entire control of the suffrage is once more placed in the hands of the States, where it belongs, we shall enfranchise the negroes just as fast as they are capable of exercising political judgment. Here I may say there are many already prepared to exercise such judgment, but as a race they are not. We do not believe that those so prepared should be disfranchised.

Thus it is seen that this disfranchisement law is merely a means to an end. Does not the end justify the means?

I do not think that it takes either a prophet or a seer to perceive that in less than ten years the people of Georgia will be fighting again for the same principles or similar ones which the ninety-eight thousand people fought for who voted for Governor Smith, but were defeated by barely ten thousand majority. The only difference between the fight then and the one just finished is that then Hoke Smith may not be our leader, for he is not an ideal one, because he often resorts to the methods of the cheap politician, though, taken altogether, he is an able man. The other difference is that then we may be fighting under the name Republican.

The recent campaigns indicate it. Tom Watson (unconsciously) is aiding it. The disfranchisement law will insure it. The editors of The Outlook and other fair-minded, progress-loving, just men will help us when they understand us. They cannot do otherwise.

B. B. KENDRICK.

Columbus, Georgia.

MAKING GOOD CITIZENS OUT OF BAD BOYS

In connection with the article "Do Reformatories Reform?" [1] it may interest your readers to know something of the work that is being accomplished by the Berkshire Industrial Farm.

The Farm was organized in 1886, and for twenty-one years has been quietly but efficiently doing what it could to help unfortunate boys either before or after they have fallen into the clutches of the law. "Prevention is better than cure," is the theory of the Farm. Its aim is to take the incipient criminal from his unfavorable environment and,

[1] See page 806 of this number of The Outlook.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by transplanting him into a wholesome atmosphere under the guidance and influence of earnest Christian men and women, give him a chance to become a useful, self-respecting citizen.

Six hundred boys, coming from all parts of the Union, have graduated from the Farm since its organization. About a year ago, some three or four hundred letters of inquiry were sent to these graduates, and the replies that were received were most gratifying. Almost without exception the boys report themselves as leading honorable lives and occupying steady positions of more or less responsibility. They speak with grateful and affectionate remembrance of their experience at the Farm.

A group of "alumni"—fine, manly fellows—recently dined together in New York, and the talk and general atmosphere of the event resembled closely the reunion of a lot of college graduates. The evening was spent in happy reminiscences and kindly inquiry after old friends and teachers. They are talking now of forming a "club."

The Farm contains over nine hundred acres, and was the gift of Mr. Frederick Gordon Burnham, of Morristown, New Jersey. It is situated three miles from Canaan, New York, in the heart of the beautiful Berkshire Hills, 1,000 feet above the sea, on the slope of Perry's Peak and overlooking Queechy Lake, in every way an ideal spot for its purpose.

Originally a Shaker settlement, the various quaint buildings have been adapted to the several departments of the Farm, and new ones have from time to time been added to meet the growing requirements of the work during its twenty-one years of existence. The plant now consists of about fifteen buildings, including dormitories, cottages, barns, dairy, chapel, printing office, machine-shop, laundry, etc. One hundred and two acres are under cultivation, producing crops of corn, for grain and ensilage, oats, potatoes, and hay. In addition, a herd of seventy-five cattle and twenty-four hogs is maintained.

Associated with the president, Mr. Burnham, as trustees of the Farm, are a number of business and professional men who direct its policies, the actual conduct of the work being in the hands of the superintendent and a staff of seventeen workers, which includes an experienced farmer, a printer, a carpenter, a machinist, a drillmaster, and two school-teachers. All are earnest Christian men and women, devoted to the work and thoroughly interested in the boys.

The institution is arranged on a modified cottage plan, with three cottages, accommodating about eighty boys. The boys are received from three sources: first, from any committing magistrate in New York State; second, by contract from parents or guardians; third, by transfer from other institutions. Each must come for four years. It depends upon the boy himself how much sooner he may receive his honorable discharge—returning home or entering upon a useful career elsewhere. The average term is three years.

The treatment is very simple—merely a rational outdoor boy life with proper and reasonable discipline.

For mental development there is attendance at school half of each day. Somehow boys who disliked school at home seem to get along well here. Perhaps the teachers are more sympathetic.

For physical development there is work suited to the age and capacity of each boy. Some work on the farm, some at the dairy, others in the printing-shop, the blacksmith-shop, the laundry, or at carpentry; the little fellows help with the housework or the gardening. All are kept busy and seem to like it.

And there is play too—lots of it—just the right kind—baseball, swimming, nutting, skating, coasting, etc.; healthy exercise in a boy's paradise, very different from the street play of city boys.

For spiritual development there are short prayers in the chapel every evening, and a simple service on Sunday morning, with Sunday-school in the afternoon. The boys seem to like this too.

For discipline there is a system of credits by which the boys earn or lose privileges. Hour by hour, and day by day, the boys are made to realize that there can be no breach of discipline or of morals which does not bring upon them privation and suffering, and that, on the other hand, persistent industry and fidelity are sure to meet their reward.

There is military drill, insistence on prompt and absolute obedience, and always fair play. The boys do not seem to object very much to this either.

There are no fences and no locks or bars. Just an understanding of boy nature, a recognition of boy spirit, an adaptation of the training to the trained.

A curious thing about the Farm is that the boys grow to love it. Few want to leave when their terms expire; many come back at times to visit; and all carry with them a happy remembrance of their life there.

The expense is not great—$15,000 to $16,000 annually. About one-half of this is received from such parents as are able to pay for their boys' support; the balance is sup-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plied by the generosity of boy-lovers. There are now eighty-two boys at the Farm, ranging in age from six to sixteen. The number admitted is limited by the resources at the disposal of the trustees; but the capacity of the Farm itself is, in comparison with its actual work at this time, almost unlimited. There is room enough in it for several times the number of boys now maintained.

We are trying to celebrate our twenty-first birthday by raising a fund of $15,000 to provide for some very necessary repairs, another dormitory for additional boys, and the building of a much-needed new chapel.

Literature regarding the work will be gladly sent upon request.

HARRY HALL,
Treasurer Berkshire Industrial Farm.
100 William Street, New York City.

ENCOURAGE THE FARMER

The inclosed communication was dictated by my husband only two days before his death, after an illness of many weeks. He was a constant reader of The Outlook and of The Christian Union before it became The Outlook. Of all our periodicals it was the one he most prized.

MINNIE S. COWLES.

To The Outlook:

I have been reading for many years of the gifts made by rich men of our country for the establishment of places where music, art, good books, lectures, and other such uplifting agencies may be brought within the reach of the common people.

These things are all good and have done much for those who have the opportunity of using them. But of the eighty million people in this country only about five million can avail themselves of these opportunities.

We have yet to hear of a millionaire offering a gift to encourage and help the farmer in his line of work. Who knows of a millionaire offering prizes to boys who will raise the best stock, not necessarily the high-priced pedigreed stock, but the best average, bringing the highest market price?

In a recent Outlook, in reply to an article by Mr. Higginson, you elaborated very fully the general principle of rich men giving for the comparatively few who can take advantage of their gifts; but who has ever given for the benefit of the millions of people on the farms?

If you would like to know what can be done even by an appropriation of $6,000, write to Professor J. H. Miller, Superintendent of Farmers' Institute and College Extension Department of Kansas State Agricultural College, and he may give you some idea of what a million dollars could do for Kansas.

E. C. COWLES.
Lawrence, Kansas.

OTHER "EDUCATORS IN UGLINESS"

Your article in a recent number of The Outlook entitled "Education in Ugliness" might be applied to a grave defect confronting the observer in this proverbially beautiful city, where the writer has been a sojourner for several months past. On nearly all the streets, not only in the business districts but in the residential sections, there are placed at frequent intervals along the curbstones receptacles for waste papers, and on most of these there are posted flaring advertisements of certain whisky dealers. These are conspicuous even in those districts where the sale of liquors is prohibited under the local option law. Mayor Johnson has been appealed to, with the hope that a remedy might be found, but the reply was that while he thought the use of the boxes for such a purpose was an outrage, he was powerless to prevent it, as the privilege had been leased for fifteen years under his predecessor's administration.

But perhaps the worst offender in this "ugly" business is the modern newspaper. These valuable journals seem to vie with each other in displaying the most outlandish pictures that can be devised. The caricatures of the human physiognomy and "form divine" bear only the slightest resemblance to the objects aimed at, and by their exaggerated grotesqueness lose all claim to humor or wit. It is sufficiently annoying to one who has but a limited time to devote to the daily news or other interesting matter to be obliged to seek for it, section by section, from front to back of his paper, without being confronted at the outset by such nightmare productions.

It is to be feared that by the time this generation is "educated" to find pleasure in the contemplation of such monstrosities, its appreciation of what is truly artistic and fitting for purposes of this kind will be greatly marred, if not lost.

B. P. M.
Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WONDERED WHY

Found the Answer Was "Coffee"

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin, and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and to-day I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

United States of America

Better than a Savings account

BUY 5 AND 6% CITY and COUNTY BONDS ON EASY PAYMENTS

YOU SAVE AS YOU PAY
YOU PAY AS YOU SAVE

Just by way of example, you can buy a splendid $500 bond which draws 6% for $50 cash down, balance to be paid as you wish, say $25 a month. There is absolutely no risk and no speculation.

These bonds are gilt edged and are not only recognized and accepted everywhere by bankers and trustees as a perfect form of investment, but they are also approved by the U. S. Government.

In plainer words, these bonds are as good as the gold itself and then better because they earn 6% interest. We collect the interest for our customers.

Send for booklet and list and description of these bonds. The booklet tells in plain words why these bonds are better, safer, and more readily available in cases of emergency than a savings account.

THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Dept. "A," Columbus, Ohio

Shop Fairly

In New York City there are **300,000 Self Supporting Women,** many of whom receive less than a *living wage.*

6,600 Children Under 16 Years who are working in factories.

70% of Illegal Child Labor is in factories within city limits.

We ask for your co-operation in bettering these conditions. Shop at the retail stores on our White List. Join our organized effort. All publications sent free.

The Consumers' League
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
105 EAST 22D STREET

THE COOKING SCHOOL

Best Chefs and Cooks say it is the secret of their success

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It gives a delightfully appetizing flavor to all Soups, Gravies and Stews, and is the ideal sauce for Steaks, Roast Meats, Fish, Salads and Rarebits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts., N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Pet Stock and Poultry, forty cents per agate line. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired. "Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., seven cents for each word, initial, or number. The first word in each advertisement is uniformly set in capitals. Any other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are sent in care of The Outlook, to be forwarded, the advertiser is charged twenty-five cents for the address.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

ENGLAND

LONDON BOARD RESIDENCE

MISS GREENE, 24 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C. Moderate tariff by day or week.

CANADA

The Queen's Royal

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Ontario, Canada

Delightfully situated in a private park on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Thirty miles from Buffalo! Six steamers daily to Toronto. Low fares. Unequaled facilities for the enjoyment of tennis and golf. There are two golf links, one of nine holes which adjoins the Hotel Park, and the 18 hole links is about ten minutes' walk from the Hotel. Casino and New Country Club. Cuisine and service unexcelled in Canada. Booklet and terms on application. L. R. COLE, Mgr., The Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE BERKSHIRES

Attractive house, modern conveniences; extensive views of mountains and lake; tennis, golf, driving, boating, fishing. References exchanged. P. O. Box 215, Lakeville, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

INTERLAKEN INN

At LAKEVILLE, CONN. Open May 15 to Nov. 1

Two hours from New York. Situated between two beautiful mountain lakes; elevation 900 feet; fine views of Berkshire and Litchfield Hills. Service and appointments first-class. Accommodation for automobile parties.

Address Manager.

The Litchfield Inn

Litchfield Conn.

Open all the year. Situated in the center of the village. 1,200 feet elevation. Large, well-heated, sunny rooms. Excellent cuisine and service. Home cooking and comforts. Moderate prices. Booklet on application.

GEO. H. BROWNE, Proprietor.

WHITE HART INN

Delightfully situated at foot of Berkshire Hills. Finest accommodations. For booklet, address E. S. BOGERT, Salisbury, Ct.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Carroll Springs Sanitarium

40 minutes by trolley, 15 min. by train from **Washington, D. C.** Especially attractive during early spring. Address for booklet

Dr. G. H. WRIGHT, Forest Glen, Md.

MAINE

THE HOMESTEAD

Bailey Island, Me. Seventh season opens June 15. Send for illustrated booklet.

Address T. E. HAZELL.

MAINE

KEEP COOL in MAINE

AND SAVE MONEY

this summer by writing the Passenger Department, Maine Central Railroad, Portland, Me., for books on Maine Coast or Lakes, the White Mountains and the Provinces.

Rockmere House and Cottages

Littlejohns Island, Casco Bay, Me.

Opens June 15. Send for booklet.

G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

THE ELLIOT HOUSE

Christmas, Maine. Special rates for September. ELLIOT P. BREWER.

OXFORD SPRING HOUSE

OXFORD, MAINE

Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS.

THE BEECHES

Paris Hill, Maine

A sanitarium for semi-invalids. Mountain scenery. 900 feet elevation. Electricity, baths, massage. DR. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

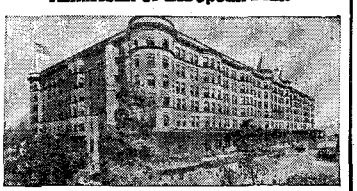
MAINE TOURING PARTIES

To the Maine Mineral Spring House, near Portland. ALMYRA COBB, Gorham.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Beach Hotel

American or European Plan



Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes

An ideal resort for rest or pleasure—ten minutes' ride from city, close to the great South Park System. There is the quiet of lake, beach and shaded parks, or the gayety of boating, bathing, riding or driving, golf, tennis, dancing and good music. Table always the best. Nearly 1000 feet of broad veranda overlooking on two sides the Lake Michigan beach. For handsomely illustrated booklet, rates, etc., address Manager,

51st Boulevard and Lake Shore, Chicago

MASSACHUSETTS

BACK BAY BOSTON

Room and bath $1.00 per day; also suites two and three rooms with private bath. Best residence section, on car line. Write for booklet. **The Mountfort,** 5 Mountfort, cor. Beacon St.

THE OCEAN VIEW

Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. An ideal resort on the Massachusetts coast. Hot sea water baths. Booklet. H. W. DUNKLEE, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE HARBOR VIEW

East Gloucester, Mass.

OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1

Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Long piazzas. Telephones in rooms. Tennis. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

The Greylock

Berkshire Hills Williamstown Massachusetts

Beautiful college town. Picturesque scenery. Quiet, homelike, and restful summer and fall resort. HOWARD ECKERT, Lessee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CRESTHOLM-NEAR-ASQUAM

Young physician and wife (trained nurse). Bungalow, tents, out-door life, high hill, close proximity to lakes; 65 acres field and grove; hot and cold water bath; cows and vegetable garden, saddle horses, boating, swimming. Ideal for rest, recreation, and semi-invalids. Terms for August and September on application. Address as above, Ashland, N. H.

FITZGERALD COTTAGE

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Quiet, homelike, healthful, farm connected, pure spring water, good table, open fire, furnace, telephone, tennis. Rates $8 to $12 week.

Hillside Inn, White Mts., N. H.—Fine table; rates moderate; all popular amusements, finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet. L. T. CLAWSON, Bethlehem, N. H.

HAMPSHIRE INN, Colebrook, N. H. The most delightful summer resort in White Mountains and Dixville Notch. The house is new with modern improvements, steam heat, spring water, and wide balconies. C. E. HARTSHORN.

MICHIGAN

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. 200 kinds of baths; large indoor and outdoor swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Cool, breezy dining room on top floor. Luxurious, modern appointments. Boating, riding, driving, golf, tennis, picnicking. Cool, bracing Michigan climate, 600 feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate, and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio **FREE.**

Box 83, Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair, N. J.—Wahnfried

Private sanatorium. No tuberculous or mental cases. Outdoor life a specialty. Tent life, if desired. Booklet. The Misses Clapp.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL

Hotel and Sanatorium. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

With its elegant appointments and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. Baths for pleasure or health; trained attendants only.

F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

Pine Tree Inn

IN THE GREAT SANDY PINE BELT OF THE STATE

Will open for guests on October 1st. Address

ALBERT A. LEROY,
Lakehurst, N. J.

IDYLEASE INN

Newfoundland, New Jersey

A MODERN HEALTH RESORT

DELIGHTFUL IN SUMMER

Let us send you our booklet.

Sea Girt, N. J.

The Tremont Right on the beach. A Family Hotel, capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful country surroundings. Reasonable rates. Send for booklet. S. HINKSON-WOODWARD, Manager.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL PIERREPONT

Absolutely fireproof. **West 32d St.**, near B'way, New York City. A superior, perfectly appointed hotel, appealing especially to people of refinement. European plan. Room, with bath, $2.50 to $4.00. HARRY L. BROWN, of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

Grand Union Opp. Grand Central Station. Rooms $1 per day up. Restaurants moderate prices. Baggage to and from station free. Carriage hire saved. Send 2c. stamp for guide & map.

NEW YORK

STAR LAKE INN

ADIRONDACKS. Open until October 1st. Special rates for September. Fine fishing and hunting. All attractions. Booklet. Apply for rates. Address

INGLEHART & SAYLES, Star Lake, N. Y.

Adirondacks The Osprey House and Cottages. Open June 1st. For booklet and information apply to C. E. Van Denburgh, Blue Mountain Lake.

NEW YORK

Helderberg Inn

On the mountain above Altamont, N.Y.

Altitude 1,000 ft.

Artistic sanitary house, surrounded by fine estates; immense piazzas; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; magnificent valley and mountain views; exceptionally dry air; 17 miles from Albany, on D. & H. R. R., with frequent trains; fine drives in every direction; garage; excellent table. Rates $14 to $20 for this season. New ownership. Booklet. Address MELVIN B. RHODES, Altamont, N. Y.

Goldthwaite Inn

Great South Bay, Bellport, L. I.

Cool, comfortable, charming. With bluff site and neighboring pine trees, it combines the Adirondacks with the seashore. The Great South Bay offers the perfection of sailing. Golf links, tennis, etc. Ideal place for family summering and week-end visits. Circular.

Briarcliff Lodge

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

A practical Summer Home for the Business man.

An ideal resort for the family.

One hour from Grand Central Station to Scarborough.

Ten minutes from Scarborough to Hotel by Automobile.

Swimming Pool, Golf, and all outdoor sports.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

New York Office, 5½ W. 46th St.
Phone 3278—38th.

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium

This popular institution, with its able corps of physicians, nurses, attendants, and nearly sixty years' experience in caring for guests in need of rest and treatment, has won a world-wide reputation.

The bathing and treatment facilities are unexcelled by any in this country, and the rates most reasonable.

We are pleased to send booklets and quote rates to any who apply. No Insane or Tubercular Cases received.

THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM
Clifton Springs, New York

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, E. Windham, N. Y.—Catskills' finest location. El. 3,000 ft.; view 5 States. $10 up. A. J. GALER.

WHEN ILL Steuben Sanitarium at Hornell, N. Y., offers every advantage for rest and recuperation. Beautiful surroundings. Electricity, hydrotherapy, etc. Pure air, pure water, pure food and plenty of it. Moderate rates. Booklet free.

ROXMOR

WOODLAND, N. Y. Family resort, with cottages, camp and tents. E. B. MILLER.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort

ELMIRA, NEW YORK

All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate: all modern conveniences. **Dr. JOHN C. FISHER,** resident physician. Write for booklet to **Edward B. Gleason, Prop.**

"SABBATH REST"

Mt. Lebanon, Shakers, N. Y.

Ideal location. On **VEGETARIAN** principle. No children taken. Write for terms and circular.

PAUMONOK INN

In quaint SOUTHOLD, L. I. On the 100 ft. cliff, directly overlooking L. I. Sound. Seashore and country. Finest sailing, bathing, fishing, driving. Special rates for September. Write for booklet. GEO. F. HUMMEL.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

Lehigh Water Gap

LEHIGH GAP, PA., C. R. R. OF N. J.

THE HORSE HEAD INN

PALMERTON P. O., PA.

Modern house; all conveniences; mountain life and scenery; now open; rates reasonable.

Wernersville, Penna.

The Sunset

A mountain health resort. Fine dry air. Beautiful scenery. Special attention given to Neurasthenia. J. D. MOYER, M.D., Mountain Sunset P.O.

RHODE ISLAND

Hotel Plimpton WATCH HILL, R. I. Directly on the water, has gas and electric lighting, elevator, steam laundry; suites with baths; water and cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. John C. Kebabian, owner and proprietor.

VERMONT

CHESTER, Vt.—The Maples. Delightful summer home. Pure water, bath, hot and cold; piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. The MISSES SARGEANT.

Hillhurst Farmhouse On Lake Champlain. Rates $1.00 per day. Accommodates 20. VICTOR HURLBURT, Grand Isle, Vt.

MAPLEHURST LODGE

HALIFAX, VERMONT

1,800 feet above sea level. Access by way of Shelburne Falls and Brattleboro, Vermont. Pure air. No noises. Sightly landscape. Tennis. Golf. Automobile, touring and excursion parties accommodated. Garage. A competent city caterer to take charge. Board, rates by day or week reasonable. References.

VIRGINIA

TUXEDO COTTAGE, water front, **OCEAN VIEW, VA.** On Atlantic Ocean. Rates $6, $8, $10, $15 per week. Address Ocean View, Va. Mrs. T. W. Bohannay.

WASHINGTON

Savoy Hotel, Seattle. "12 stories of solid comfort," concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. $1 up.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents

CALIFORNIA

SANTA BARBARA. Furnished houses; also in Montecito. LOUIS G. DREYFUS

COLORADO

DENVER. 1020 15th St. LYONS & JOHNSON

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN CHARLES REYNOLDS

WEST CORNWALL. Summer homes and farms. W. D. BOSLER

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON FREDERIC MAY

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA CLARENCE E. CLARK

KANSAS

TOPEKA. Real Estate, Loans, Collections. Mulvane Building. WILSON & NEISWANGER

MAINE

OGUNQUIT GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD & SON

PORTLAND. The oldest Real Estate concern in Maine. B. SHAW & CO.

PORTLAND. Summer cottages, farms and camps a specialty. F. S. & E. G. VAILL

YORK HARBOR JOSEPH C. BRIDGES

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER. Fifty miles of seashore properties on Cape Ann. M. J. MEAGHER

MARBLEHEAD. Renting and selling of seashore estates. G. R. HATHAWAY

PITTSFIELD. R. P. PARKER Successor to FRANK RUSSELL & CO.

STOCKBRIDGE DANIEL B. FENN, Elm St.

NEW JERSEY

BOONTON, Morris and Passaic Counties. Country property a specialty. J. L. BROWN

HACKENSACK ROMEYN & DEMAREST

NEWARK. 788 Broad St. FRANKLIN F. MAYO & CO.

NEW YORK CITY

31 Nassau St.; 932 Eighth Ave. JOSEPH P. DAY

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY A. C. HAYNES

LAKE PLACID P. E. LEWIS

LAWRENCE, L. I. J. E. MORGAN DODGE

MT. VERNON ANDERSON REALTY CO.

NEW YORK

SARANAC LAKE W. F. ROBERTS

SARATOGA SPRINGS LESTER BROTHERS, 377 Broadway

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE. 23 Patton Ave. LA BARBE, MOALE & CHILES

OREGON

KLAMATH FALLS H. L. ALDRIDGE

PENNSYLVANIA

LEBANON. Real Estate and Securities, Lebanon Valley Farms. J. L. RUTTER

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN JOHN LAIRD, Laurens St., P. O. Box 104

AIKEN REAL ESTATE AND FIDELITY CO.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO S. W. EDGETT & CO.

BURLINGTON REYNOLDS R. E. CO.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE. Farms, City and Suburban Homes. T. P. CARVER

NORFOLK. City Property, Farms, Timber. JOS. R. IVES & CO., 143 Plume St.

Real Estate

CALIFORNIA

California self-supporting homes. Between Sacramento and Stockton. Choice land. Purest water. Perfect health. No extreme heat. Oranges ripen in winter. Grapes pay $100 per acre. 250 laying hens pay $500 yearly. No farming. Like town life. $75. Very easy terms. B. MARKS, Box 616, Galt, Cal.

CONNECTICUT

LITCHFIELD HILLS. For sale, fine old home in Litchfield Hills. House 12 rooms, situated on high ground, beautiful views in every direction, wide lawn, fine shade trees. Open plumbing, bath. Altitude 1,300 ft. 110 acres. Norfolk 4½ miles, Winsted 6 miles. Address U. W. C., 2,288, Outlook.

LYME, CONN.

To Let, TWO COTTAGES of 13 and 10 rooms; modern improvements, the first fully furnished. Address Mrs. E. E. SALISBURY, New Haven, Conn.

MAINE

RANGELEY LAKES. Well furnished camp, by month or season, to rent. Large fireplace; five rooms; boats. Location absolutely the best. Dr. R. I. DAVIS, 178 Bellingham Ave., Beachmont, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE in N. H.
Successful Girls' Camp

Eighty acres. Lake. Bungalow. Purchaser can see it in operation in August. Board near by.
8,341, Outlook.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MICA QUARRY

FOR SALE. A good investment. Box 21, Canaan, New Hampshire.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Adjoining Harvard University

FOR SALE—Brick and stone house, with slate roof, built in 1906 for owner, containing drawing room, library, oval dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and lavatory on first floor; four bedrooms and two bathrooms, with two maids' rooms and bathroom in L, on second floor; two bedrooms, bathroom, billiard room, trunk room and storeroom on third floor. Hall paneled in quartered oak to ceiling. Library paneled in sycamore. Seven open fireplaces; hardwood floors throughout; service portion finished in ash. Large closets, including service, linen, and medicine closets. Light, dry, airy cellar. Laundry has four set tubs and set copper boiler. All plumbing brass and open. Excellent built-in refrigerator; model kitchen, with dining alcove, gas and coal ranges. Electric light. House telephones. Outside metal screens. Perfect heating system. Spacious grounds, enclosed in shrubbery, laid out by landscape architect. Formal garden. Oak trees. Glass-enclosed porch and large open veranda. An ideal home in select, restricted residential neighborhood, convenient to steam and electric cars. For price and further particulars address

WALLACE D. DEXTER
50 Congress St. Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

TO RENT Andover, Mass. A furnished house located near both Academies and electric cars. Mrs. F. W. Whittemore, Pine Point, Maine.

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND

Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK

I have discovered a region less than a hundred miles from New York City, with good elevation, fertile land, fine scenery, and delightful possibilities for summer residence and for profitable farming. I have bought three farms there. Correspondence is invited with a few men who are interested either in owning independent farms—of which there are several in the vicinity for sale—or in joining a co-operative movement for larger development. Address Farmer, Box 37, Madison Square P. O., New York City.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS

ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANACS LAKE PLACID

GEO. V. W. DURYEE
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

NEW YORK

For Sale—8,000 Acres Land

partly timbered; Adirondack Forest Preserve; splendid water power; large new farm buildings; ideal place for summer residence or private park. Address
Box 324, Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE

FINE CORNER PROPERTY

12 rooms, hot water heat, electric light, open plumbing. Garage. Splendid opening for Doctor. 3 minutes from station and trolleys. Address M. P., 8,389, Outlook.

Pelham Manor, N.Y.

FOR SALE or RENT

Two new cottages superbly situated, tastefully designed, well constructed. Running water, steam heat, gas, and electricity. Each house has 11 rooms and 2 baths, plot 75x150. Very low price and reasonable terms to a quick buyer. F. S. DICKERSON, Builder, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

VIRGINIA

For Rent—"LEGO"

Beautiful home; high and healthy; foothills Blue Ridge; 3 miles east of Charlottesville. 20 rooms; partly furnished; water on each floor from mountain spring. 100 acres of land. Miss Cornelia J. Taylor, Charlottesville, Va.

Tours and Travel

Frank's Tours, 347 Broadway N. Y.

'Phone 1940 Franklin

(Traveling and Hotel Expenses Included.)

Tour 11—Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Montreal. 6 days...	**$39.35**
3-day side trip to Quebec.....	**19.00**
Tour 21—Nova Scotia. 10 days	**47.00**
Block Island. 2 days.....	**8.00**
Buzzard's Bay. 2 days.....	**11.00**
Martha's Vineyard. 7 days....	**25.25**

Illustrated Booklet free.

ROUND THE WORLD

37th annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Aug. 25, Sept. 15, Oct. 6, 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months' travel de luxe. All arrangements highest class.

NILE and HOLY LAND

Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to **Egypt, Palestine,** the **Levant,** etc., leave during January and February.

Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE

A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909. Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-day on the Nile" and "To-day in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is **now.** Full information of

H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

POPULAR TOURS for 1909
No vacancies this year.
Special Terms to Organizers.
American Travel Club, Wilmington, Del.

Tours and Travel

Yellowstone Park CAMPING OUT

"The Bryant Way"

Delightful, inexpensive, vacation trips, for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated booklet. ROBERT C. BRYANT,
457 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

AROUND THE WORLD

Small party will sail November 28. Six months. Write for particulars.

EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St. Philadelphia

JACOBS AUTUMN EUROPEAN COACHING TOUR

Aug. 22, Oct. 30. *Wait and enjoy foreign travel in cool season, avoiding crowds. Dull-season prices.* **Itinerary**—St. Lawrence River, English Lakes, Trossachs, Edinburgh Scottish Nat'l Exhibition, Dukeries, London (Franco-British Exhibits), Holland, Paris, Rhine River, Germany, Switzerland, Italy (Simplon Pass), Mediterranean Route to N.Y. Excellent service. 8 to 15 people. Cost inclusive. 155 miles coaching. References given and required. Particulars on application.
JACOBS TOURS, Rock Valley, Iowa.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ONE BOY WANTED

to complete a

Foreign Travel School

party sailing October 1st for eight months in Europe. In charge of a Harvard man of long experience in teaching and in the care of boys. School work carried on in connection with travel and no time lost. For detailed information address 6,349, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

PRIVATE elderly ladies' and semi-invalids' home. 232A Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

PROVEN PROFITS YEARLY FOR YOU or any wide awake man who buys and operates the Thurman "Portable House-Cleaning Machine." Make us prove to you its money-making features. $3,000-$5,000 a year in proven permanent profits. Over four hundred operators in the United States. The "Dustless Method" is sanitary, thorough, and quickest. Towns of 5,000 or more pay well. Starting capital needed from $2,000.00 upwards. Original patentees, and we are prosecuting all infringers. We make the most efficient stationary residential cleaning plants from $650.00 up. Free catalogues. Largest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. A full line of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Plants are made by us for all kinds of buildings. GEN'L COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM MACHINERY CO., 4454 (Dept. C) Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To dispose of a manicure and massage business of many years' standing that has large and choice patronage. 9,548, Outlook.

8% secured by first mortgage on improved city real estate. If interested, write for particulars. Security Savings & Loan Co., Birmingham, Ala.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

SERMONS, lectures, addresses made into booklets. Gift editions. Inexpensive. Book composition and electrotypes. Write The Reid Howell Co., Publishers, Rutherford, N. J.

FOR THE CHILDREN

SCRATCHING caused by ECZEMA is humanely prevented by use of HAND-I-HOLD Babe Mits. Thumb Sucking cured by same method. Free booklet. R. Clarke & Co., 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FOR THE HOME

SANITARY ice cream. Made in our crystal glass freezers. No stirring of freezing cream. Simply prepare cream and pack according to printed directions. Ready to serve when wanted. Will send by express on receipt of $1.25. Sanitary Cream Freezer Co., Springfield, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses; booklet free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY! I want something exclusive to sell in Greater New York and New Jersey on a substantial percentage. Ten years general sales and advertising manager for one of the largest National concerns; three years for another known to every household. If you have a good article, it will pay you to deal liberally with me! Address 9,559, Outlook.

WANTED—Several first-class men in York State and Pennsylvania to devote all or a portion of their time representing one of the best known and most substantial investment houses of New York City. Securities interest-bearing and non-speculative. Commissions liberal. Ministers, life insurance agents, or school teachers preferred. Only men of character and ability need apply. If you are ambitious to improve your present conditions, address 9,545, Outlook.

WANTED—Night superintendent for the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh. Applicants must be at least 25 years of age, present unequivocal testimonials as to professional and executive ability and personal character. Address Mrs. David B. Stuart, Chairman Board of Managers.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position, Domestic Science graduate, experienced in industrial work, teaching, managing, catering, buying. Perfect health. South or West preferred. 9,490, Outlook.

WANTED—A refined young woman as mother's assistant to aid in the care of two children, living in the country in summer and a private house in New York City in winter. To be a member of family. 9,625, Outlook.

WANTED—Dietitian for the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh. Must be domestic science graduate. Address Mrs. David B. Stuart, Chairman Board of Managers.

WANTED—Oct. 15th, experienced mother's helper, Swiss Protestant preferred, to care for two children, 2 and 3 years old; must be of calm and cheerful disposition. References required. Address 9,579, Outlook.

WANTED — Pupils for the Training School, White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED, a fine skilled woman pianist as instructor for the rest of the season, at a resort in Maine. 9,626, Outlook.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced mother's helper or governess with kindergarten training. Answer, Box 128, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—Tutor for family of boys on a Western farm, college man B.A. preferred. Write stating qualifications and salary expected. R. Brackenbury, Montclair, Colo.

WANTED—First-class teachers for desirable academic and grade positions. College and normal school positions also. Send for Bulletin 15, Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

STENOGRAPHY and typewriting by day or week; educated young man. Rollo Smith, Chatham, N. J.

WANTED—October 1, position, by young woman with six years' experience, as stenographer and proof reader. 9,611, Outlook.

YOUNG man of 29 years desires position where he can learn the business, eventually taking an interest. Best of references character and ability. 9,620, Outlook.

YOUNG man who has proven himself a successful organizer in boys' work, and who is not discouraged by obstacles and hard work, desires the care of boys in benevolent institution. Applicant does not care to consider any position unless the same offer opportunities of advancement. 9,616, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY of refinement, wanting position as companion to aged lady. References exchanged. Mrs. Thomson, 230 E. Washington St., Greensburg, Ind.

SECRETARY-companion to elderly lady, or assistant housekeeper in an institution by needy maiden lady. Comfortable home and small remuneration desired. References. Harriet, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as caretaker for coming winter. B., 9,634, Outlook.

A lady wishes the position of companion or housekeeper after September 1st. 9,617, Outlook.

DORMITORY superintendency wanted by an exceptionally efficient woman. Seven years' experience in college hall. References. 9,638, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, also kindergartner, wishes position as companion; willing to travel. 9,613, Outlook.

THOROUGHLY competent woman desires position as managing housekeeper in private family, school, or institution. September first. 9,612, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY, middle age, excellent reference, would be mother's helper. 9,614, Outlook.

SUPERVISING housekeeper desires position in large private establishment. Highest reference given. 9,618, Outlook.

WOMAN experienced in housekeeping and matronship seeks position. 9,623, Outlook.

WANTED.—Young lady wishes position as companion or nursery governess. References exchanged. 9,628, Outlook.

YOUNG lady desires position as companion for the winter. Clergyman's daughter Best references. 9,610, Outlook.

A lady, now managing club house, desires suitable position Oct. 1st. Experienced in buying, catering, and business management. Capable. 9,585, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your summer home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced teacher, desires position October first, governess or teaching. 9,635, Outlook.

YOUNG lady wishes position as governess or companion for winter, or as assistant in primary work in boarding school. Graduate of two schools. Best of reference as to scholarship and social standing. 9,637, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner and primary teacher wishes home position. Is willing to teach several children or to take entire charge of one child. Experienced housekeeper—willing, capable, and conscientious. References exchanged. 9,636, Outlook.

TEACHER, experienced, seeks position of principal or housemaster of younger boys. 9,619, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position as governess. Can teach literature, history, French, German, Latin, Greek. References. 9,615, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion governess by refined young woman. 9,624, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by experienced lady teacher, higher English, four languages, and music, or as housekeeper or chaperon. Address 9,568, Outlook.

PATENT LAWYERS

PATENTS promptly obtained or no fee, and advertised at our expense. Wideawake inventors should have our free booklet on "patents that pay." D. Swift, Washington, D.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

SECRET COURIER SERVICE. Messages, valuables, and securities taken to all parts of the world by reliable, honest couriers, Lock Box 135, Quincy, Mass.

EXPERIENCED teacher of the backward or feeble-minded will open a select private school this fall. Address Lock Box 45, Newmarket, N. H.

SOUTH AMERICAN—36 copyrighted views of 5 Republics, choice of 300 photos. Send stamp for price list. So. American View Co., Dept. O., Decatur, Ill.

SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS. 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

ORIGINAL plays, entertainments. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

The AUGUST 22d ISSUE of THE OUTLOOK will be the Illustrated Magazine Number for September.

Those seeking Business Situations, or employment as Companions, Domestic Helpers, Teachers, or Governesses, as well as those looking for employees in these lines, will find this number a particularly valuable one, coming out as it does just when fall plans are being made.

Advertisements under the above headings cost **seven cents** for each word or initial, address included. The first word is set in capital letters, and other words may also be set in capitals, if desired, at **fourteen cents** each. If answers are to be addressed in care of THE OUTLOOK, a uniform charge of **twenty-five cents** is made for the address in the advertisement. Answers may be sent in care of THE OUTLOOK and will be forwarded by us to the advertiser if postage is paid.

Orders must reach us for the August 22d issue, with remittance, not later than August 14th.

Address Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK

287 Fourth Avenue **New York**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The best of the new Novels

For vacation reading you want an "interesting" novel as well as a "good" novel. These three are the best of the year's fiction as well as the best selling novels of the time. Of any of them you can truly say, as others have said: "I just can't wait till I get back to it every time I lay it down."

Second hundred thousand

Mr. Crewe's Career

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

Cloth, $1.50

"One of the best stories of American life ever written."

"As a study of character Mr. Churchill's supreme achievement."

"Vivid and diverting."

"A golden love story."

"A national story—big and strong."

Sixth Edition since July 8

TOGETHER

A Novel of Marriage

By ROBERT HERRICK

"The biggest, boldest, and bravest novel yet attempted in the United States."

"Really thrilling, one simply must finish the book before he takes up anything else, be it work or reading."

"There is really not a dull page; the book is absorbing all the way through."

"'Together' will be a mighty popular book this summer—see if it isn't!"

"You'll hear people saying 'I read it for its literary style' as if some reason had to be given."

It has to be read. Cloth, $1.50

Eighth Edition

The Heart of a Child

By FRANK DANBY

Cloth, $1.50

"One of the most vividly dramatic novels of the year."

"Fascinating Sally Snape is one of the greatest successes of modern fiction."

"Well worth more than a hasty reading."

"By far the strongest novel she has written."

The Open Window *Tales of the Months told by* Barbara

Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "People of the Whirlpool," etc. *Each, $1.50*

"Her books are wholesome and sweet and inspiriting as spring days or summer showers, with a hint, too, of harvest richness. . . . Into the heart's kingdom Barbara has won her way."—*Record Herald*, Chicago.

"The author's rare insight; her sympathy with human nature, and of that nature which is mother of all; her kindly understanding—lie beneath every line of this delightful book."—*Transcript*, Boston.

In preparation for early issue

A new novel by the Authors of "The Pride of Jennico"

Castle Wroth

By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE

Cloth, $1.50

By the Author of "The Odyssey for Boys and Girls"

The Aeneid for Boys and Girls

By the Rev. A. J. CHURCH

Illus. Cloth, $1.50

By the Author of "Red Cap Tales"

Red Cap Adventures

By S. R. CROCKETT

Illus. Cloth, $1.50

"A satisfying book on one of the greatest subjects in the world."

The Government of England

By A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University

Just ready. Two volumes. Cloth, 8vo, $4. By mail, $4.35

"The comprehensiveness and range of Mr. Lowell's work is one of the reasons for the unique place of his Government of England—for its place in a class by itself, with no other books either by British or non-British authors to which it can be compared. Another reason is the insight which characterizes it throughout, into the spirit in which Parliament and the other representative institutions of England are worked, and the accuracy which so generally characterizes definite statements; all contribute to make it of the highest permanent value to students of political science the world over."—EDWARD PORRITT in *The Forum*.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64–66 5th Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers' Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families.
Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

California Hospital Los Angeles **School for Nurses**
Three years. Ideal, private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical departments. Beautiful semi-tropic surroundings. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Seventeenth year begins September 29th. (Casa de Rosas.) Certificate admits to all leading colleges. Post-graduate work added this year. Outdoor study. "An ideal school amid ideal surroundings."
Los Angeles, Cal.

MILLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Only Woman's College on Pacific Coast. Offers same advantages as best Eastern institutions. Full Collegiate course. Degrees conferred. Special opportunities in Domestic Science, Music and Art. Earnest Christian influences; non-sectarian; all forms of healthful outdoor amusements. Ideal location. Fall term begins Aug. 12, '08. Address Mills College P. O., Cal.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.
Accredited by the Universities. U. S. Army Officer. Only school west of the Rockies with Cavalry. 19th year begins August 19th.
ARTHUR CROSBY, A.M., D.D., Headmaster.

COLORADO

COLORADO COLLEGE Colorado Springs, Colorado
At the foot of Pike's Peak, in the beautiful city of Colorado Springs. Dry, invigorating outdoor winter climate. A non-sectarian Christian College. Credits received at Colorado College accepted by all best Eastern colleges.

Cutler Academy Colorado Springs Colo.
Fits for any American college. Ideal surroundings. Students have many of the advantages offered by Colorado College. Terms moderate. For catalogue address J. W. Park, Head Master.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER
Superior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine music advantages. Gymnasium. dancing, sports.

CONNECTICUT

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year begins Tuesday, October 6, 1908.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness

Connecticut, Norwalk.
Miss Baird's School for Girls
35th year. Intermediate, College Preparatory and General Courses. Superior advantages in Music, Art and the Languages. Gymnasium. The home life is replete with inspiration.

Mrs. Mead's School for Girls, "Hillside," Norwalk, Conn.
Certificate admits to leading colleges. Attractive general courses for girls who do not enter college. Musical and Art instruction. Laboratory and Studio work. Circulars on application.
Martha Williams Alden, Margaret R. Brendlinger, A.B., Vassar, Principals.

Vinton School for Girls Ridgefield Connecticut
Address Miss GERTRUDE VINTON.

A Country School For Young Children Litchfield Co., Conn.
Delightfully healthful home and school for a small number of children. Sympathetic, personal home relationship with each child. Outdoor life and nature study encouraged.
Address Miss R. B. SMITH, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. ROBERT J. WALKER, Jr. will from Oct. to June receive into her home and chaperon young ladies desiring to study and enjoy a season in Washington. For particulars address 1313 Q St.

EUROPE

BERLIN, GERMANY
WILLARD SCHOOL for GIRLS. German, French, Art, Music, History, Literature. Foreign travel. College Preparation. Twenty-fourth year. School party sails with chaperon in September. For circular address
Miss Alice H. Luce, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), 27 Luitpold Strasse, Berlin, Germany
American address, 333 Broadway, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

ILLINOIS

HOME STUDY
THE **UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO** offers
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.
The University of Chicago, Div. E, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Kindergarten Institute
Regular, special, and advanced courses. Correspond for particulars. 40 Scott St., Chicago, Ill.

Girton School WINNETKA ILLINOIS
Suburban to Chicago. A Middle West School for Girls. Preparatory course for college. General course for non-collegians. Seminary course for young women. Special courses in Music, Art, Elocution, Arts and Crafts, Physical Training, and Domestic Science. A home school situated in a beautiful estate of twelve acres, affording advantages alike of city and country life. Undenominational. Tenth year.
Send for catalog 35. Address F. K. Cooke. 3978

MAINE

WAYNFLETE SCHOOL PORTLAND, MAINE
Home School, 14 girls. Day School, 60.
Principals: Miss Crisfield, Miss Lowell.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, Billerica. (20 miles from Boston.)
The Mitchell Military Boys' School
A thoroughly modern military home school. Boys admitted 8 to 16 inclusive. Honorable dismissal from last school *required*. Special matron for younger boys. Number limited. Terms, $600. Catalogue upon request. A. H. Mitchell, Head Master.

School for Social Workers, Boston
Maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University. Study and practice of neighborhood and civic service, charity, etc.; preparing for paid or volunteer work. Instruction and guidance by experienced specialists. One-year course. Fifth year begins Sept. 29. A Department of Research, for advanced workers. For circulars address 9 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

Miss Annie Coolidge Rust's 17th Year.
Froebel School of Kindergarten Normal Classes. Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass. Regular two-year course. Post-graduate and special courses. Circular on request.

Perry Kindergarten Normal School
18 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
For Circulars address Mrs. ANNIE MOSELEY PERRY, Principal

POWDER POINT SCHOOL Duxbury, Mass. Box 131
Prepares for SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, COLLEGE, or BUSINESS by elective system.
Elementary course in **Forestry.**
Frederick B. Knapp, S.B. (M. I. T.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS

Dean Academy

Young men and young women find here a homelike atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, $250 per year. For catalogue and information address
ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington, Berkshire County.

The HALLOCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS

A modern school with thorough instruction, aiming to inculcate the highest ideals. 3½ hrs. from New York without change. The "Hamilton Grange" estate. GERARD HALLOCK, M.A., Head Master.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Lawrence Academy

FOR BOYS. Limited to 40

College Scholarships. Athletics. Healthful location.
Catalogs and particulars of
ARTHUR J. CLOUGH, A.M., Principal.

WHEATON SEMINARY For Young Women

Norton, Mass. Healthfully located within 30 miles of Boston. 74th year begins Sept. 16, 1908. Endowed. Certificates to college. Advanced courses for high school graduates and others. Art and music. Native French and German. Modern gymnasium, with resident instructor; tennis, basket-ball, field hockey, etc. For catalogue and views address the President, REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A.M., D.D.

The MacDuffie School

169 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

One of the pleasantest and most home-like schools for girls in New England. College certificates. JOHN MACDUFFIE, Ph.D., MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE, A.B., } Prins.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"The Elms." HOME, DAY, AND MUSIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley.
MISS CHARLOTTE W. PORTER, Principal.

The Allen School

A school for wholesome boys. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue address
Everett Starr Jones, Headmaster, Box D, West Newton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

Worcester Academy

All advantages of a large school: master educators, complete equipment, enthusiasm. Eight buildings. Special laboratories. Gymnasium. "Megaron" containing noble Recreation Hall and big Swimming Pool. Eight Tennis Courts. Ample Oval. Cinder Track. 75th year. Catalogue. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL. D.

MICHIGAN

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

affords unequaled advantages for the study of medicine. An announcement will be sent upon application to
W. B. HINSDALE, M.D., Dean, 611 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MINNESOTA

SAINT MARY'S HALL

FARIBAULT, MINN.
A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Established by Bishop Whipple in 1866

Healthful climate. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Special advantages in music and art. Physical Culture, etc. *Send for catalog.* **Rt. Rev. S. C. Edsall, D.D., LL.D., Rector**
Miss Caroline W. Eells, Principal

NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Home School for girls. Price $275. Address Sister-in-Charge.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE

Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Catalogue.
Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., D.D., Principal.
Lieut.-Col. T. D. LANDON, Commandant.
BORDENTOWN-ON-THE-DELAWARE, N. J.

St. Mary's Hall

For Girls

Burlington, New Jersey

Body, Mind and Morals

of boys and girls are cared for in a splendid group of modern school buildings, among the hills of New Jersey. Fine equipment for laboratory work, art and music (a pipe organ). Strong faculty, high moral standards. College preparatory, modern languages and other courses. Gymnasium and swimming pool. Exceedingly low rate in consideration of the advantages. Thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 23d.

Centenary Collegiate Institute
Hackettstown, N. J.
For Catalog Address
Jonathan M. Meeker, Ph.D., President

NEW JERSEY, Montclair, 26 Walden Place.

Montclair Academy

22nd year under same headmaster. Military organization. Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. "Your Boy and Our School" is a little book which will interest parents, no matter where their sons are educated. JOHN G. MACVICAR, A.M.

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey. **Send for Year Book.**

Rutgers Preparatory School for Boys

Founded 1776. Prepares for all colleges. Strong faculty of professionally trained teachers. Supervised athletics. Military drill.
MYRON T. SCUDDER, Headmaster, 46 College Ave.
Recently Principal of State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

New York University Law School

74th Year opens Sept. 24.
Morning Class, 9:30—12.
Afternoon Class, 3:30—6.
Evening Class, 8—10.
Degrees LL.B., LL.M., J.D.
Address L. J. TOMPKINS, Sec., Washington Sq., N. Y.

MRS. HELEN SCOVILLE'S SCHOOL for Girls

Classical School. Music, Art, Languages. Advantages of the city. Home care and social life. Special and regular studies, physical culture, riding, gymnasium, and outdoor exercise. Annex in Paris. Summer Travel Party.
2042 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The Staten Island Academy NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY

Twenty-five minutes from Manhattan. A complete school system in one building. Offers unusual combination of superb equipment, modern methods, moderate rates. The year book will interest *you.*

CRANFORD, N. J. Suburb New York **Miss Richmond's**
College preparatory and residence school. Special protection to the younger members. Home influence and personal attention given each individual. Outdoor sports: canoeing, golf, tennis, skating. Limited number.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Day School 174 Fulton St. Evening School New York City
"Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

THE ELLIMAN SCHOOL
and Kindergarten Normal Training Class
26th year. 167 W. 57th St., opposite Carnegie Hall.

NEW YORK

MRS. FRANCES MARSHALL
(Formerly of the Veltin School, New York)
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Little Girls, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Junior Departments.
Address Box 53, Briarcliff Manor, for circulars.

The Mountain School (for boys)
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y. Elevation of School, 2,000 feet. Health, Character, Culture, Scholarship. Address
ELIAS G. BROWN, A.B., M.D., 481 West 145th St., New York City.

NEW YORK, Long Island, Garden City.
St. Mary's School A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 18 miles from New York. Number limited. Healthful location; spacious buildings. College preparatory work. Excellent advantages in music and modern languages. References required. MISS ANNIE S. GIBSON, Principal.

Home School for Backward and Nervous Children
For circular and particulars address THE SYCAMORE FARM SCHOOL, R. F. D. No. 4, Newburgh, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant Academy
Founded in 1814 at Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Does not boast but is open to the closest investigation. The Hall is for boys under thirteen. For information, write
CHARLES FREDERICK BRUSIE, Box 503

Crane Normal Institute of Music
Training school for supervisors of music. Voice culture, sight-reading, ear-training, harmony, form, music, history, chorus conducting, practice teaching. Graduates hold important positions in colleges, city and normal schools. Two weeks' Summer Session, opens August 17. POTSDAM, N. Y.

PUTNAM HALL SCHOOL
Boarding school for girls. College Preparatory Departments and General Course. Certificates admit to leading colleges. For catalogue, address Box 803.
ELLEN CLIZBE BARTLETT, Principal, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New York.
For particulars address
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School
FOR GIRLS THE CASTLE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
All departments. College preparatory, graduating and special courses. For circular address
Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M., Lock Box 711

Emma Willard School for Girls
(Formerly Troy Female Seminary). Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, and Wells Colleges, and Cornell University. General and Special Courses. Music and Art Schools. Fireproof buildings. Basket-ball, hockey, and other out-of-door games. For circulars, address Miss ANNA LEACH, A.M., Principal, Troy, N. Y.

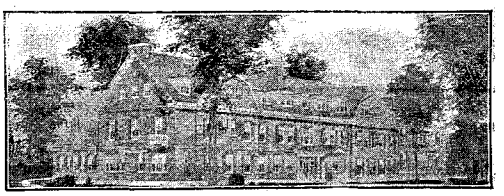
THE OAKWOOD SEMINARY Union Springs-on-Cayuga Lake
Endowed co-educational boarding school for college preparation, under management of Friends. Strong Christian faculty. Board and tuition $250. Capacity 75. Anyone of good character and habits received. For catalogue address
WALTER HALLOCK WOOD, A.B., Principal.

NORTH CAROLINA

$150 pays Board, Tuition, etc., one year. Established 1884. Climate unexcelled. 250 Students from Canada to Cuba. Apply early. Beautiful Catalogue. Views, etc., free.
WHITSETT INSTITUTE, Whitsett, North Carolina

PENNSYLVANIA

BLAIRSVILLE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN Blairsville, Pa.
Preparatory Department preparing for admission to any college. Famous German Music Master. Faculty of Graduates from the best Universities and Conservatories in Europe and America. Cost moderate. 58th year begins September 17th, 1908.
Rev. NEWELL S. FISCUS, A.M., B.D., President.



THE MISSES SHIPLEY'S SCHOOL
Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College.
BUILDING—Specially designed Colonial building with every improved appointment. SITUATION—Educational and social opportunities of situation opposite Bryn Mawr College. INSTRUCTION—Diploma in College Preparatory and Academic courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley. Specialists in all departments. Two resident French teachers. ATHLETICS—Resident athletic director.
Younger pupils receive special attention.
For illustrated circular address
THE SECRETARY, Box "G," BRYN MAWR, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military College Chester Pa.
47th Year begins September 16. Degrees in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Also Preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Scholastic, Military, Moral, and Athletic training. Catalogues of COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Hollidaysburg.
The Seminary Intermediate, college preparatory, and post-graduate courses. Special course for those not going to college. Beautiful and healthful location. Gymnasium and all outdoor exercises. Rates, $300. For catalogue address
Mrs. CHARLOTTE COMSTOCK GRAY, B.D., A.M., President.

SHIPPEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
LANCASTER, PA.
College preparatory and general courses. Certificates to Wellesley, Smith, Woman's College of Baltimore. Price for boarding students, $265.
ALICE HILL BYRNE, ALICE WEBB STOCKWELL } Principals

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property. MISS SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, MISS A. A. SUTHERLAND, Principals, Ogontz School P. O., Pa.

Phillips Brooks School
4224 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia
12 boys received into the family. Large day school, gymnasium, and athletic field next to school building. ALFRED C. ARNOLD, Hdm.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL
WAYNE, PA. (14 miles from Philadelphia.)
Forty-four years successful in preparing boys for college or for business. Careful *individual* instruction. Buildings all new. 30 acres for all sports. Gymnasium, with swimming pool.
CHARLES HENRY STROUT, A.M., Headmaster.

VERMONT

St. Johnsbury Academy St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Sixty-sixth year opens Sept. 8. College Preparatory with certificate privileges. Commercial Department, Music, Art. Rooms for both boys and girls with modern conveniences. Historic school with high intellectual and moral standards. Send for illustrated catalogue. C. P. HOWLAND, Principal.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee-Downer College Milwaukee Wisconsin
College: Four Year Course. **Seminary:** College Preparatory School. **Music:** Instrumental, Vocal. **Art. Elocution. Home Economics:** Two Year Course for Teachers. Gymnastics, Athletics. Fine new buildings. Advantages of city and country in location. Moderate price. Miss ELLEN C. SABIN, President.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Metropolitan Hospital Training School for Female Nurses

New York City

OFFERS A THREE YEARS' COURSE OF TRAINING. APPLICANTS MUST BE BETWEEN 21 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE, AND HAVE ONE YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL OR ITS EQUIVALENT. THE SCHOOL IS REGISTERED AND CONNECTED WITH A HOSPITAL OF OVER 1,300 BEDS. THE NURSES RECEIVE $10.00 PER MONTH THE FIRST YEAR, $12.00 THE SECOND, AND $15.00 THE THIRD YEAR. CLASSES FORMED EVERY TWO MONTHS.

THE NEW HOME, WHICH IS NEARLY COMPLETED, AND IS LOCATED ON ONE OF THE FINEST SITES IN NEW YORK CITY, WILL GIVE SINGLE ROOMS TO ALL NURSES, WITH SPACIOUS ENTRANCE HALL, LIBRARY, AND SITTING ROOMS. APPLY TO

AGNES S. WARD, R. N., SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Children Die

in the tenements these hot days. Our FRESH AIR FARM is closing this month for lack of funds. Will you help us keep it open?

FRIENDLY AID SOCIETY

Mail checks to Charles F. Stone, Jr., 44 Hubert St., N.Y.C.

Fowler's Florimel Lotion

Feeds and nourishes the skin and cellular tissues, giving a complexion of child-like purity; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn; quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

FOWLER, Man'f'g Chemist, New London, Conn.

32 page specimen pamphlets of the new hymn book

HALLOWED HYMNS

loaned free for Camp, Union and Special Meetings.
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

OUTFITTERS FOR SPORTSMEN
LIGHT WEIGHT WATER AND ROTPROOF TENTS

OUTING CLOTHES · CAMP OUTFITS · FOOTWEAR

ABERCROMBIE'S CAMP TRADE MARK

CANOES · FISHING TACKLE · GUNS & AMMUNITION

311 BROADWAY, N. Y.
DAVID T. ABERCROMBIE CO.
SEND 4C. STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE K

PULPITS, Platform Chairs, Sunday School Seats, Collection Plates, Church Pews, School Desks, Opera Chairs, Lodge and Bank Furniture, Office Desks. Ask for Catalog by number only

C101 Church F'rnit're | School Desks S101
L101 Lodge Furniture | Opera Chairs O101
B101 Bank Furniture | Office Desks D101
E. H. STAFFORD MFG. CO., CHICAGO

GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN ORCHARD LANDS

AN Orchard Company owns, free from bonded indebtedness, 5,420 acres of the finest fruit lands in the heart of the Ozarks, running for ten miles along the Kansas City Southern Railroad.

This location was selected by an eminent horticulturist for peculiarly favorable conditions of soil, climate, and drainage. There are 315 acres planted in 44,355 peach trees and 2,070 acres planted in 134,700 apple trees of the best commercial varieties.

A corporation in liquidation owns two-thirds of the stock, which is now offered at an attractive price. Full particulars given on application to

JOHN A. PRESCOTT
Liquidating Agent
First National Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS

Summer Season Open Air Plays. For Winter Plays, etc., address care of SANGER JORDAN, Empire Theatre Bldg., N. Y. City. Mr. Greet will open a studio for acting Oct. 19th.

Hotel Martinique

Broadway & 33d Street
NEW YORK

PAUL L. PINKERTON, - - Manager

"A Hotel in the Heart of things"

Pre-eminent among New York Hotels for the excellence of its Cuisine, service and appointments. Highest standard of accommodations at moderate rates.

CHAS. LEIGH TAYLOR, Pres.
WALTER S. GILSON, V. Pres.

Also Proprietors St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.

Hunyadi János FOR CONSTIPATION

The Natural Laxative Mineral Water

GENTLE ACTION | QUICK RELIEF | SPEEDY CURE

Try half a glass upon arising

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk

Is acted upon by the infant stomach substantially the same as mother's milk, making it a **Perfect Infant Food**

Send for "My Biography"

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

"Leaders of Quality"

NEW YORK

Est. 1857

ESTABLISHED IN 1886

BANKING BY MAIL AT SIX PER CENT

If you have surplus money yielding less than six per cent, or if you want to be perfectly sure that your money is safe, you will find that the

Guaranteed Certificates of Deposit

issued by this institution fully meet every requirement of a safe and profitable investment.

Improved and productive real estate with a conservative value in excess of the obligation is pledged for the security of these certificates and the payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed.

Each Certificate is secured by an independent piece of property and the mortgage deed, notes and Insurance Policy accompany the Certificate.

Please write for our booklet "A" which explains how money may be deposited at 6%.

Capital and Surplus, $300,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

F. E. McGURRIN, PRESIDENT. SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH -

There is Beauty in every Jar

MILKWEED CREAM

is a nourishing skin food with stimulating tonic properties. It is absorbed by the skin as the dry ground absorbs water. It quickly restores a faded, sallow complexion and removes all skin blemishes. It should be used regularly every night and morning in order to keep the skin healthy and to prevent the pores from becoming clogged up.

Improves bad complexion.
Preserves good complexions.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE

We will send a sample free of charge to prove how beneficial and beautifying Milkweed Cream really is!

F. F. Ingram & Co., 72 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00 a jar, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Temporary Investments 5%

Instead of keeping unemployed the funds you expect to have use for later, let them bear earnings at 5% until such time as you are ready for them. We can handle your temporary investments as profitably for you as more permanent accounts—

PAYING 5% PER YEAR

for each day left with us. We have never paid less than 5% during the 15 years our business has been established. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon short notice without loss of earnings, which are remitted by check quarterly or semi-annually or compounded.

Conducted under Supervision of NEW YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT

and regularly examined by them.

Patrons in all parts of the United States and many in foreign countries. Among same are many prominent merchants, manufacturers, and professional men. Our business is entirely non-speculative and appeals to all careful investors.

Let us send you full particulars. Probably we can refer you to some one in your locality.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Assets $1,800,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

10 Times Bldg.
Broadway & 42d St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED